FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 150 *3 August 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

Shitikov Writes in IZVESTIYA on Helsinki Anniversary	BB 1	1/A6
Final Act Shows Signs of Endurance in Third Year [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 31 Jul]	BB 2	1/A7
Unresolved Tasks Remain in Implementing Final Act [Kashlev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Jul]	BB 5	1/A10

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Bloc Culture Conference Reflects Rapprochement [Sharov in PRAVDA 24 Jul]	CC 1	1/A12
Seminar for Socialist Countries' Journalists Ends [Vinogradskiy in IZVESTIYA 29 Jul]	CC 1	1/A12

GENERAL

PRAVDA Review Recalls Helsinki Anniversary, Hits PRC [Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 30 Jul]	A 1	1/A13
PRAVDA Reports Conclusion of Belgrade Nonalined Conference [Zhuravskiy 31 Jul]	A 5	1/B3
World Youth Festival Continues; Agee Speaks on CIA	A 6	1/B4
Cuban Discloses CIA Activities [Chigar]	A 6	1/B4
Agee Speaks [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Jul]	A 7	1/B5
Fifth Day Proceedings	A 8	1/B6
U.S. Dollar Devaluation Causes Concern in OPEC [Stoklitskiy]	A 9	1/B7
ECOSOC Meeting Participants Complain Against West [Melnikov in PRAVDA 30 Jul]	A 9	1/B7
UN Official Reports Human Rights Violations in Africa	A 10	1/B8

UNITED STATES

Brzezinski Called Spokesman of Monopoly Groups [ZA RUBEZHOM 27 Jul]	B 1	1/B9
Sergey Losev Warns Against U.S. China Policy	B 3	1/B11
U.S. Trying To Set Up Military Bloc in ASEAN Region [Yevgeniy Yegerev]	B 5	1/B13
U.S. Delaying Withdrawal of Troops from South Korea	B 6	1/B14
Moscow Reports Senate Vote To Lift Arms Embargo on Turkey	B 6	1/B14
Congressional Vote on Lifting Rhodesian Sanctions Noted	B 7	1/C1
PRAVDA: U.S. 'Armtwisting' Wrests Concessions from EEC [29 Jul]	B 7	1/C1
Moscow Reports Resignation of Carter Assistant	B 8	1/C2
PRAVDA: Carter Insurance Plan 'Strewn with Provisos' [Rusakov, 31 Jul]	B 8	1/C2
PRAVDA Comments on Lillian Carter's Vatican Visit [Orekhov, 29 Jul]	B 8	1/C2
Businessmen 'Concerned' by Restrictions on Sales to USSR [Varilyev in PRAVDA 30 Jul]	B 9	1/C3

CHINA

PRC's Anti-Sovietism Diverts Public From Domestic Crisis [Lazhin] C 1 1/C5
PRC-NATO Military Ties Threaten Detente, Arms Suppliers C 2 1/C6
[Chernyshev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jul]
PRC Suppression of Tibetan Autonomy Reviewed C 4 1/C8
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 19 Jul]
Soviet Workers Protest PRC Actions Against SRV [PRAVDA 31 Jul] C 4 1/C8

EAST EUROPE

Soviet Press Reports Albanian Letter to China D 1 1/C10
PRAVDA Editor Afanasyev Visits Poland, Meets Grudzien [PRAVDA 28 Jul] D 1 1/C10
PRAVDA Summarizes RUDE PRAVO Article on Lessons of 1968 [21 Jul] D 1 1/C10

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

UK Said To Follow 'Transatlantic Boss' on Disarmament E 1 1/C13
[Vasilyev in IZVESTIYA 1 Aug]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Palestinian Group Assails As-Sadat, Cites Reactionary Ties F 1 1/C14
Saudi Arabia Assists U.S. Control of Strategic Arab East F 1 1/C14
[Vinogradov, Chursanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jul]
PDRY Invasion [Zhukov in PRAVDA 31 Jul] F 3 1/D2
Algerian Parliamentary Group Meets Shitikov in Moscow F 4 1/D3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Zambian Foreign Minister Comments on Rhodesian Situation H 1 1/D4
Tanzanian Vice President Criticizes 'Pan-African Force' H 1 1/D4
Scientists Oppose Nuclear Physics Meeting in S. Africa H 1 1/D4
TASS Cites Ethiopian Communique on Military Successes H 1 1/D4

SOUTH ASIA

Baybakov, Dharia Hold Economic Cooperation Talks J 1 1/D5
Indian CP Official Lauds Soviet Disarmament, Peace Efforts J 1 1/D5
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 21 Jul]

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Indonesia Cautious in Approach to Relations With PRC K 1 1/D7
[IZVESTIYA 30 Jul]
Chinese Subversives K 1 1/D7

INDOCHINA

Le Duan Message to USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society Cited L 1 1/D8
[IZVESTIYA 1 Aug]
Hanoi Commemoration [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Aug] L 1 1/D8
Hoa Immigrants Turned Back At Chinese Border [Krichevskiy] L 2 1/D9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet, Japanese Parliamentarians Meet in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 30 Jul] M 1 1/D10
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticizes Japanese Naval Buildup [1 Aug] M 1 1/D10

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Pentagon Policies Provoke 'Resolute Condemnation' N 1 1/D11
[Vinogradov, Chursanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jul]
TASS Cites Peruvian President's Address to Nation N 2 1/D12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Urges Strengthening Economic Plan Discipline [Editorial 31 Jul] S 1 1/D13
Economic Weekly Announces Changes in Ruble Exchange Rate S 2 1/D14
Efforts To Develop Komi ASSR's Mineral Wealth Expand S 3 1/E1
[Malakhiyev in IZVESTIYA 27 Jul]
Ryabov, Kuznetsov at Joint Sitting of Industry Commissions S 4 1/E2
New Method Developed for Petroleum Synthesis from Coal S 4 1/E2
[Rodzinskiy in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports Harvest Figures Through 31 July T 1 1/E3
RSFSR CSA Reports Grain Harvesting Slower than Last Year T 1 1/E3
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 2 August T 1 1/E3
Fodder Procurement Progress Reported for Mid-July T 2 1/E4
[Skorolupov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Jul]
Kuban Grain Harvest Reaches 3 Million Tons T 3 1/E5
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]
IZVESTIYA Criticizes Equipment Delays in Harvesting T 3 1/E5
[Koptsov in 28 Jul]
Agricultural Shortcomings Noted at Party Organs' Plenums T 5 1/E7

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Order of the Day, Press Articles Commemorate Navy Day V 1 1/E10
Order of the Day [KRASNZYA ZVEZDA 30 Jul]
Admiral Gorshkov Interview in PRAVDA [30 Jul] V 2 1/E11
Admiral Grishanov Notes 'Strategic' Function [IZVESTIYA 30 Jul] V 5 1/E14
Naval Aviation Chief in TRUD [30 Jul] V 8 1/F3

Item 856-B-8 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-150

FBIS-SOV-78-150
Thursday
3 August 1978
Vol III No 150

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SHITIKOV WRITES IN IZVESTIYA ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

LD2921237 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--"As the past three years have shown, the Final Act serves as an effective instrument for strengthening peace and equal cooperation in Europe," Aleksey Shitikov stresses in IZVESTIYA today.

The chairman of Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that in keeping with the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union is steadily and consistently working for full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act. The Soviet state shows an example of conscienticus implementation of the Helsinki accords in full.

By its practical deeds, the Soviet Union together with the other states and governments concerned is steadily developing the process of detente.

In Aleksey Shitikov's view, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states, which participated in the all-European conference, has been a remarkable milestone in the implementation of the Helsinki accords. It has "reaffirmed the trend for a further deepening of detente, which is making headway in spite of opposition from its enemies."

Pointing to the stepped up activity of the forces trying to impede detente in the political field, to bloc the ways leading to military detente, Aleksey Shitikov drew attention to the intrigues and acts of sabotage against peace in Europe on the part of the forces and circles, which are incessantly working for aggravating the situation in the name of their selfish designs, in the first place, the instigatory provocative campaign continuing in Peking. Nowadays, he writes, the Chinese leaders are ready to team up even closer with the most reactionary, militant circles for provoking "crisis situations". This shall not be forgotten by those figures in the West, to which the Peking leaders are trying to appeal in the hope of getting support from them in their rabid anti-Soviet line.

In the present situation, Aleksey Shitikov goes on to say, the key objective is to end the arms race. If there is no real progress in this field, all that has been achieved in recent years may be called in question. The special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly in New York has shown the tremendous striving of an overwhelming majority of states to start concrete measures in the field of disarmament. Europe can and must give a good example in this field.

The new proposals recently tabled by the delegations of the socialist countries at the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe, which are being held in Vienna, consider essential elements of the stand of the countries of the West and at the same time proceed, as before, from the principled and consistent approach of the socialist countries to the cause of military detente in Europe, Aleksey Shitikov goes on to say. These initiatives make it possible to achieve progress in the course of the talks. And although a number of essential difficulties are still to be overcome on the way to an agreement, it can be hoped that these talks will be accelerated and end in the desired agreement. This would, undoubtedly be a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, its chairman notes, strives to contribute in every way possible towards achieving the important objectives of strengthening peace in Europe and works systematically for ensuring participation of wide public circles in the practical measures directed towards the implementation of all the Helsinki accords.

FINAL ACT SHOWS SIGNS OF ENDURANCE IN THIRD YEAR

LD021149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Yu. Yakhontov article: "A Long Life for the Helsinki Accords. The Third Anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe"]

[Text] It seems only recently that the Final Act, which was the culmination of the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was signed in Helsinki, capital of Finland. But 3 years have already passed since then. That is a short time in history and in international relations, but it is certainly long enough to see that the unprecedented forum of 33 European states, the United States and Canada has exerted a great positive influence on the life of the European Continent and the whole world.

On 1 August 1975 the supreme leaders of the participating states signed the conference's final document--the Final Act. This was a great political victory of the forces of peace and progress. The Helsinki Final Act is a joint accord among the participating countries on a wide range of urgent problems of peace, security and cooperation in various spheres. It is a code of international commitments and a vast, long-term program of activity by the states to insure peace on the continent.

The core of the Final Act is the declaration of principles by which the participating states pledged to be guided in their mutual relations. These are the principles of peaceful coexistence. It was precisely for them that Vladimir Ilich Lenin struggled passionately and consistently, and it is their strict observance that is advocated persistently and purposefully today by our Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the entire Soviet people. These principles were enshrined in legislation in the new USSR Constitution.

Within the framework of the Final Act a number of important accords were adopted aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente, reducing military confrontation and promoting general and complete disarmament.

The Final Act also contains a list of steps to develop cooperation in the trade and economic sphere and the spheres of science, technology, environmental protection, culture, education and contacts among people, organizations and institutions. The final document expresses the joint political will of the participating states to "make detente both a continuous and an increasingly viable process."

Assessing the importance of the Final Act, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said that it is a "broad but clear platform for unilateral, bilateral and multilateral action by states for years and maybe decades ahead."

In the 3 years since Helsinki the Soviet Union has put forward a whole series of realistic proposals filling detente with specific material content.

This applies primarily to the questions of military detente. The main thing now is to take practical measures to reduce and curb the arms race.

The action platform for the consolidation of European military detente put forward by the Soviet Union accords with precisely these aims. It incorporates both the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the nonexpansion of the existing military groupings, the limitation of the numbers of troops participating in maneuvers and a number of other steps.

The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are one of the most important directions in the sphere of curbing the arms race and disarmament. In order to break the deadlock at these talks, last June the Soviet Union submitted broad and specific new proposals which take into account all the considerable experience of these talks and the wishes of the Western countries. The ball is now in their court.

In the years since Helsinki substantial progress has been achieved in Europe in the development of equal cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. True, as yet it is different [neodinakovyy] in different spheres: Much depends on the general state of political relations between states or, as the saying goes, on the level of detente and on their desire to participate actively in building new relations in Europe.

Today detente is not a theory, not a slogan, not a fond wish but a perfectly concrete, tangible thing. A cogent example of this is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent official visit to the FRG and his talks in Bonn which ended with the signing of fundamentally important documents: a joint declaration and an agreement on the development and deepening of the long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere.

This visit marked an important contribution to developing political detente and creating the preconditions for its extension to the military sphere. The USSR and the FRG declared that "peace has been and remains the highest value toward which their political actions and the efforts of other states must be directed." The document enshrines the desire to expand and deepen the detente process, which must be made ongoing and stable. The sides advocated the total implementation--unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally-- of all the Final Act's provisions by all the states which signed it.

The Soviet Union and France have traveled a great path on the development of relations; our relations in every sphere with Italy, Sweden, Austria and Finland are developing in the Helsinki spirit.

The visit to the USSR by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit was a real contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation among the countries which signed the final Act. The talks in Moscow and the signing of the political document on the principles of neighborly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey are an important stage in the development of their relations.

Right from the first day the Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries has been actively pursuing the line of totally implementing the Final Act of the all-European conference and developing peaceful cooperation in Europe. The West's public has given a favorable reception to the USSR's proposals for the convening of all-European congresses or interstate conferences on questions of cooperation in the spheres of environmental protection, transport and energy and to the socialist states' other initiatives. Unfortunately, as yet the Western countries' ruling circles are being slow to respond to these questions, although their benefit for the European peoples--and not only the European peoples--is obvious.

The USSR has done and is doing much in the plane of fulfilling the Final Act provisions relating to the expansion of cultural and other relations, the exchange of information and contacts among people.

The opponents of peaceful coexistence and neighborly cooperation who did everything possible to hamper the attainment of consensus in Helsinki are now attempting to prevent the implementation of the Final Act. This opposition is implemented in various spheres.

Various kinds of provocative propaganda campaigns such as the nonsense about the supposedly growing "Soviet threat," the USSR's "interference" in other countries' affairs and so forth are organized in order to defame the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in the eyes of the peoples and to undermine trust of their peace-loving foreign policy. These malicious fantasies are used to supercharge an atmosphere of tension and to provide propaganda justification for exacerbating the arms race, as was done at the recent Washington NATO Council session. The leaders of the NATO bloc countries have adopted a new long-term militarization program which runs counter to the Helsinki accords and the peoples' aspirations.

In defiance of the clear provisions of the Final Act attempts are made by certain Western countries to interfere in other states' internal affairs. With this aim they resort to false provocative fantasies about "human rights violations" in the Soviet Union and they defend common criminals who have been justly punished by Soviet justice. One example of these attempts to exert impermissible pressure is the recent decision by the White House administration to impose restrictions on trade with the USSR.

The constant hostile actions of subversive radio stations and other areas of psychological subversion do not accord with the interests of improving relations between East and West. Their propaganda, which is reminiscent of the unlamented cold war times, runs totally counter to the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accords.

It should also be said that certain Western circles are attempting to arouse a provocative polemic about the Final Act, to interpret certain of its provisions to their own advantage and to overemphasize some sections to the detriment of others. They deliberately push into the background the most important provisions relating to security in Europe and cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, technology and the environment.

The attempts to revise the Final Act were resolutely rebuffed at the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference which ended last March. Despite the actions of the delegations of the United States and a number of its NATO allies, the meeting reaffirmed the intention of the continent's peoples to continue the detente process in accordance with the accords reached in Helsinki.

Lasting peace in Europe is a decisive precondition for the prevention of another world war. And so it is necessary in every possible way to support, strengthen and expand the positive changes which have been achieved thanks to the Helsinki conference. It is precisely Europeans who can demonstrate in practice how people should coexist peacefully, cooperate fruitfully and work together. The Helsinki forum created all the potential for development of good relations on the continent.

Soviet people are convinced--and life confirms this hourly--that the results brought about by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe 3 years ago are destined for a long life and that no one will succeed in stopping the people's desire for lasting peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

UNRESOLVED TASKS REMAIN IN IMPLEMENTING FINAL ACT

LD021531Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Article by candidate of historical sciences Yu. Kashlev: "Three Years After Helsinki"]

[Excerpt] It can be affirmed that the 3 years which have elapsed since the Helsinki meeting have been exceptionally fruitful. Political contacts among the participant countries have been considerably stepped up, an unprecedented number of treaties, agreements and protocols have been signed in such a short space of time, and certain complex problems inherited from the war years by a number of countries have been resolved. The principles of interstate relations proclaimed in the Final Act have become woven into the fabric of European policy--they now figure in many dozens, if not hundreds of international documents. The Soviet Union, by including these principles in its new Constitution, has set an example of the greatest consistency and loyalty to the Helsinki cause.

One of the characteristic features of the process initiated by the all-European conference was its collectivity and the "involvement" in the policy of detente and cooperation of not just major countries but also so-called medium and small countries in Europe. In particular, the positive role of the neutral states in European affairs in the spirit of Helsinki has been stepped up in recent years.

It is also impossible not to mention another experiment unprecedented in Europe's history--the now established practice of states giving each other prior notification of major military exercises that they are conducting and the invitation of foreign observers to these maneuvers. Thus, apart from representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries, military observers from more than 10 states of capitalist Europe have been invited to troop exercises held in the Soviet Union. This is a qualitatively new stage in trust among states, engendered by the all-European conference.

The development of trade and economic ties also merits a positive assessment. It is on the European Continent that two-thirds of the trade between socialist and capitalist countries is carried out. The total volume of trade between Eastern and Western Europe, given the present growth rate, could reach $70 billion in 1980. The volume of the USSR's trade with the capitalist countries has increased by $3 billion over the last 3 years.

Since Helsinki agreement has been reached on granting journalists from the countries which participated in the conference visas which can be used for several repeat visits, informational exchange has increased, many thousands of citizens have been reunited with their relatives abroad, tourism has increased, and so forth. More has been done in these spheres in 3 years than in the decades of cold war.

The recent visits by L.I. Brezhnev to France and the FRG ended with the signing of important documents in favor of detente and far-reaching programs for economic cooperation. It is, moreover, significant that this was done with direct reference to the accords of the all-European conference. In the joint Soviet-French statement on the relaxation of international tension (the world press highlighted the very title of this document) the two states unambiguously came out in favor of the efforts of all states being continued and built up for the benefit of international detente, including through the specific practical implementation of the Final Act which was solemnly signed at Helsinki and through active support for efforts in this direction. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet-West German joint declaration signed in Bonn in May 1978 by L.I. Brezhnev and Chancellor H. Schmidt notes that "the relaxation of tension is essential, possible and useful" and that this policy must be pursued, particularly by implementing all the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

In this context the appeals ringing out across the ocean for "the removal of the United States' signature" from the Helsinki Final Act (and such voices can be heard there) cannot be assessed as anything but an attempt at bringing crude pressure to bear on the European countries and as a transparent hint to the NATO partners "not to get carried away" by detente and cooperation with the socialist half of Europe.

Such actions by Washington are, however, having a negative influence on the development of events on our continent. But, as the experience of recent years shows, they are not capable of halting the multilateral process initiated at Helsinki. The Belgrade meeting, despite all the difficulties, confirmed the ability of the process to function. Political relations, trade and economic cooperation, cultural and other relations in Europe are continuing to develop. The negotiating mechanism created in accordance with the Final Act is functioning: a conference for the preparation of an all-European scientific forum has just ended in Bonn; meetings of experts from 35 countries are soon to take place in Montreux (Switzerland) on the peaceful settlement of disputes among states and in Valetta (Malta) on cooperation in the Mediterranean region; and preparations are starting for the next all-European meeting in the Spanish capital. If in just 3 years the tree planted at Helsinki has taken such firm root in European soil, this means that has every chance of surviving the artificial winds of cold war and will bear fruit.

Speaking at the all-European conference, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that steps toward real disarmament must become the main direction of the materialization of detente. At that time this method of posing the question was supported by the majority of the heads of state and government who had come to Helsinki.

The time that has elapsed since then has confirmed that the arms race is weakening the foundation of political detente and if it is not halted, it threatens to cancel out what has been achieved in this direction. Therefore the Soviet Union sees the guaranteeing of political detente in Europe and the attainment of practical results at the numerous disarmament talks currently being held as a top-priority task. In recent months the Soviet Union has submitted a detailed program for cutting back the arms race at the special session of the UN General Assembly and also, jointly with its allies, new compromise proposals at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

However, the NATO countries are opposing the adoption and even businesslike discussion of the socialist states' reasonable proposals. Moreover, they recently adopted a long-term program for an arms buildup.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its line toward disarmament, the continuation of the policy of detente, and the realization of the accords of the all-European conference, as enshrined in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, will continue to be pursued consistently and in a principled fashion in the interests of the Soviet people and all mankind.

BLOC CULTURE CONFERENCE REFLECTS RAPPROCHEMENT

LD311537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Valentin Zharov article: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The Ninth Conference of Culture Ministers of the Socialist Countries has taken place in Moscow. The significance of these meetings, which attest to the steady development of cultural ties between fraternal states, is constantly increasing. They have become an effective form of exchanging experience in the sphere of cultural building. As the Moscow meeting participants observed, the exchange of experience is particularly necessary under contemporary conditions when culture and art are playing an increasingly active part in resolving the basic tasks of building socialism and communism. The strengthening cooperation in the cultural sphere reflects the general process of the rapprochement of the fraternal states in all spheres of social life. The Moscow conference noted the expansion in scale and the broadening in forms of contacts and exchanges. In recent years comprehensive events which are held on a bilateral and multilateral basis have begun to carry great sociopolitical and cultural weight. Among these are cultural festivals and thematic exhibitions devoted to portentous events and memorable dates. The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution provided a powerful impetus for the further improvement of cooperation.

The fraternal socialist countries are seeking to develop cultural ties with all states of the world. They are making a great contribution to the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. In 1977 under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Culture alone, some 2,500 more cultural and artistic figures from abroad visited the Soviet Union than in 1976, and 3,500 more traveled abroad from the Soviet Union. The participants in the Moscow meeting once again unanimously expressed a desire to strengthen equal and mutually advantageous international cultural cooperation based on the observance of sovereignty and respect for the traditions and customs of each state. This fully conforms with the foreign policy course of the fraternal parties and countries which is aimed at the consolidation and materialization of the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of world peace.

The next meeting of the ministers of culture will be held in Hanoi. The participants in the Moscow conference accepted with deep satisfaction this proposal which was made by the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Moscow conference will serve to insure that the cooperation of the countries of our community in the cultural sphere will deepen even further.

SEMINAR FOR SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' JOURNALISTS ENDS

LD011531Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[V. Vinogradskiy reports: "Studies of Fraternal Countries' Journalists"]

[Text] The 15th International Seminar of Journalists from the Socialist Countries, organized by the USSR Union of Journalists and the Moscow State University faculty of journalism, has ended in Moscow. More than 70 journalists from the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria participated in the seminar. During the seminar the participants heard a series of lectures on the theory and practice of journalism and Russian and Soviet literature and actively studied the Russian language in practical classes. The journalists from the fraternal countries were received by the leaders of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, TASS, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the USSR Union of Writers and took trips to Leningrad, Vladimir and Yasnaya Polyana. The seminar was an important step along the path of the further ideological integration of the socialist countries' mass news and propaganda media and the strengthening of professional friendship and cooperation among journalists. In the years in which these seminars have operated, more than 1,000 journalists from the fraternal socialist countries have participated in them.

PRAVDA REVIEW RECALLS HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY, HITS IRC

LD020935Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy review: "The International Week"]

[Text] In our time, when the processes of social development have become exceptionally rapid, international life knows no holidays or pauses. Walter Scott's words spring to mind: Time and tide wait for no man. The last 7 days, like previous weeks, were filled with great events reflecting the important phenomena and tendencies of today.

In the Crimea L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had friendly meetings with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and with J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In Cuba the 25th anniversary of national uprising day was celebrated. There too, on the Island of Freedom, the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival began.

In the Yugoslav capital the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries met.

The armed struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of Africa against racist regimes, neo-colonialism and their accomplices is flaring up with increasing intensity.

The bitter confrontation continues between the supporters and opponents of the relaxation of international tension. The Peking leaders are becoming more and more closely alined with the aggressive forces of imperialism. The planet's peace-loving forces are being mobilized as a counterweight to this sinister alliance.

Commonality of Aims

Last Tuesday Warsaw's TRYBUNA LUDU was published with a big headline in the first column: "No Holidays for Production." In the reports from various Polish cities published under this heading we read: "Today's theme in factories, plants and institutions is a steady rate of work even now, in the holiday season." In the immense expanses of our fraternal community creative, constructive labor is taking place. With a feeling of legitimate pride the builders of socialism and communism are now summing up the results of the first half of the current 5-year plan. Concrete statistics show that the economy of the countries of socialism is following a consistent rising curve, the people's prosperity is increasing and the total economic might of the new society is becoming stronger.

The Central Committees of fraternal parties are carrying out tremendous systematic work aimed at pooling the efforts of the community countries still more closely and making their cooperation a more effective resource in implementing national economic plans. Friendly meetings between the leaders of fraternal parties have become a good tradition. After his talk with G. Husak, this week L.I. Brezhnev met with E. Honecker and J. Kadar. The participants in these meetings, which passed in a spirit of complete unity on all questions, noted successes in consolidating the internationalist ties between the fraternal parties and in further developing all-round collaboration between the USSR, the GDR and Hungary. It was stressed that the deepening of production cooperation and specialization on a bilateral basis as well as within the framework of CEMA constitutes a reliable guarantee for the sure resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building.

The strengthening unification of the builders of socialism and communism offends the eye of our ideological opponents. The U.S. weekly TIME recently reported that Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, a year ago prepared a secret White House directive on a "more differentiated approach" to socialist countries. In three sections of the directive he mapped out practical methods of implementing his theory of the "evolution" (or "erosion") of the new society, in particular ways of disuniting the countries of socialism "one by one." But the theorists and practitioners of who wish to split our community are cherishing vain illusions.

A living example of the invincible force of socialist internationalism is the Island of Freedom. The entire arsenal of military, political and economic means of a major capitalist state has been repeatedly unleashed to stifle the Cuban revolution. I was working in the U.S. capital in the terrible fall of 1962, when the Pentagon's fist was raised over the young republic and U.S. politicians were counting off the "last hours" of its life. But their designs were frustrated by the heroism and stauchness of the Cuban people, who received firm support from the USSR and other socialist states. At the joyful celebrations of national uprising day in Santiago de Cuba Comrade Fidel Castro noted: "Without internationalist solidarity the Cuban revolution could not have existed."

United by the commonality of the ideas of communism and by great goals, the socialist community has become a mighty factor in world development, exerting a tremendous and ever increasing influence on the destiny of the world.

The Paths of Detente

We are separated by 3 years from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Advocates of tension, of various colors, are preparing in their own way for the third anniversary of the historic Helsinki meeting. Some of them are trying to emasculate the core of the accords achieved at the conference--the provisions on strenghtening security and extending cooperation on the continent, and to extract individual items from the Final Act so as to use them as a lever for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. There are also those who are prepared to read the funeral rites over the Helsinki accords, declaring them "dead."

But all these clumsy maneuvers cannot conceal the cardinal fact that since Helsinki peace in Europe has become much more lasting, and detente is now the main guide for the overwhelming majority of states on the continent. For one-third of a century now Europe has not known war.

The clear, logically harmonious platform of actions for states which is enshrined in the Final Act is being implemented step by step despite the artificial obstacles erected by the enemies of peace. Mutually advantageous trade and economic ties are expanding. Scientific, technical and cultural exchange is being enriched. The positive development of bilateral interstate ties is clear from the example of our country's relations with France, the FRG, Finland, Turkey and other countries. The Belgrade meeting confirmed the determination of the states which took part in the Helsinki conference to continue to implement the Final Act in full.

It is noteworthy that in the present complex moment, when certain Western circles are trying to delay the process of implementation of the Helsinki accords, many European statesmen and politicians are coming out decisively in favor of continuing detente. Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky stated: "The policy of detente is useful to the Soviet Union, but it is useful to an equal extent to the West. This policy can be stabilized by extending and materializing it." FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt expressed the intent of raising the quality and level of relations with the Soviet Union, since "that is the only reasonable path insuring peace." "We cannot," he added, "gamble on political detente--it would be madness."

No responsible person can cast doubt on the good will of the Soviet Union and the countries which are fraternal to us. Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit said the other day: "I perceived a sincere desire on the part of the Soviet leadership to achieve detente--a more real, broader detente than now."

The initiative in efforts to turn our continent into a region of stable peace and cooperation lies firmly in the hands of socialist diplomacy. It was stressed at L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with E. Honecker that the consolidation of peace and the further development of neighborly cooperation among European states demands the strict fulfillment by all of the treaties and agreements which served as the basis for the detente process on the continent, and the full implementation of the principles and accords of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

A Short Memory

Surely the Washington strategists have not forgotten that the signature of the American head of state and government is on the Final Act? Before the eyes of the whole world they are flagrantly violating the most important principles of the Helsinki accords, such as sovereign equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. When officials are asked why they have not lifted a finger to defend the "Wilmington 10's" civil rights and the thousands of other political prisoners in the United States, they assert that they do not have the legal right to do so, since it is a judicial matter. But for some reason they are not ashamed of assuming the "right" to be advocates and judges in Soviet courts.

What is even more dangerous is that militarist circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries are openly violating the most important accords of the all-European conference on supplementing political detente with military detente, reducing military confrontation, and promoting mutual and complete disarmament.

Since the May session of the NATO Council in Washington measures are being launched to build up arms and armed forces and create mobile troops contingents for sending to Europe and other parts of the world. The other day Gen David Jones, chairman of the Pentagon Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated that the military department intends to spend more than ever before on strategic programs. Even, he added provocatively, in the event of a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement being concluded.

Transatlantic figures announce without a bit of embarrassment that they are trying out various "pressure levers" on the Soviet Union in order to "influence the conduct" of our country. They have forgotten that since Great October such levers have been tried more than once. And with what results?

Exactly 60 years ago U.S. President Woodrow Wilson used a military lever against the Soviet Union. In July 1918 the White House decided--and made an official statement on 3 August--on U.S. participation in the anti-Soviet armed intervention. Among other things, the aggression was concealed behind false statements on the "defense of democracy," "saving Europe from the Bolsheviks," and so forth.

After receiving a decisive repuff from the Soviet people, the interventionists rapidly sobered up. Voices were heard in Congress about the President's act of "incredible stupidity." The unsolicited "defenders of democracy" had to retreat emptyhanded. Then for long years--until 1933--the U.S. administrations tried to use the political lever of diplomatic nonrecognition and the economic lever of a blockade. Finally, thanks to the state wisdom of President Franklin Roosevelt, Washington reached the reasonable conclusion that it was pointless to use any anti-Soviet levers.

What are the supporters of flagrant pressure on the USSR hoping for now, many decades later, when our country has become a mighty state equal in military strength to the United States!? They can expect nothing but embarrassment and a further loss of prestige. This is understood by realistically minded figures across the ocean, who sharply criticize the present administration's unreasonable acts. West European NATO allies are ostentatiously dissociating themselves from Washington's rash actions.

Hegemonism in Practice

Loud applause for the U.S. actions is coming from Peking. A sinister alliance is becoming established between PRC leaders and the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

Within the framework of this alliance some people across the ocean would like to allot China the role of a "counterweight" to the Soviet Union, as well as "local gendarme" in several regions of the Pacific, supplementing the "American presence." The Peking leaders willingly take on this shameful role since, as foreign observers note, it is in accordance with the traditions of Chinese great-power hegemony and chauvinism. One of the main concerns of "the emperors who ruled China 2,000 years ago," the London weekly THE ECONOMIST recalls, "was to hold in obedience and loyalty the colonies and tributary states on the country's southern periphery." And now, the journal notes, China is drawn toward the "traditional suzerainty over Southeast Asia."

The emergence in that region of such independent states as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic is hindering expansion by the present rulers of China. That is why they have embarked on the dirty anti-Vietnamese work in which the Pentagon failed.

The great-power hegemonists have drawn Cambodia into their orbit and pushed it toward armed provocations against Vietnam. The frantic anti-Vietnamese campaign under the false pretext of concern for the Huachiao (people of Chinese origin) has not died down. Washington experts, according to NEWSWEEK magazine, are waiting impatiently for the "shooting" to begin on the PRC-Vietnam border.

Peking's provocative behavior is seriously disturbing many Southeast Asian countries. They are concerned that the Peking leaders, as Indonesia's MERDEKA writes, intend to fulfill Mao Tse-tung's instructions on the "need to secure Southeast Asia" with its resources. The 14 million Huachiao who live in that region, according to an AP report from Bangkok, are destined to be Peking's "fifth column" there.

The talks on the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" are continuing. But it is not peace and friendship with their neighbors that the PRC leaders are thinking about, but rather dragging Japan into a dangerous anti-Soviet alliance. Flagrant pressure is being brought to bear on Japanese diplomacy (NATO advisers are also helping in this), with ultimatums demanding the inclusion of an anti-Soviet item on "hegemony" in the treaty.

Instead of seeking hegemony somewhere abroad, the PRC leaders should look in their mirrors. "If you follow Peking's actions," Tokyo's SANKEI SHIMBUN writes with reason, "you can see that China is implementing a hegemonist policy."

In response to the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices, a wave of protest from peace-loving forces is growing on the planet. Their voice is heard decisively at the Havana festival of youth and students and at mass antiwar rallies and demonstrations in many countries. The peoples' will for peace, detente and disarmament is exerting a decisive influence on the course of international events.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD020943Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Zhuravskiy: "Forum Ends"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 July--The conference of nonalined countries' foreign ministers ended today in the Yugoslav capital. It analyzed the activity of the nonalined movement in the 2 years since the Fifth Conference of Nonalined Countries' Heads of State and Government in Colombo, discussed a wide range of questions relating to the present-day international situation and examined problems connected with strengthening the movement's unity and solidarity.

The Belgrade forum confirmed the participating countries' adherence to the fundamental principles of the nonalined movement and, above all, its orientation against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and against all types of domination and exploitation. Many speakers spoke of the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement and called for the development of cooperation with the nonalined countries' natural allies--the socialist states and other progressive forces. This cooperation, they stressed, is in keeping with the nonalined countries' vital interests and creates favorable conditions for the defense and strengthening of their independence.

The struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism was the main theme of the general discussion in the Sava Palace. Its participants devoted particular attention to the problem of a political settlement of the Near East crisis. They reiterated their support for the convening of a Geneva peace conference and expressed their total solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The nonalined countries' representatives stated their support for the peoples of southern Africa struggling against racism and apartheid and called for a just solution of the Cyprus problem and the peaceful reunification of Korea. There was earnest condemnation at the conference of the Chinese leaders' expansionist aspirations.

Central to the general discussion were questions relating to deepening the detente process and halting the arms race. The conference participants were in favor of detente spreading to all parts of the world and demanded the closure of imperialist military bases on foreign territory. Many speakers condemned the U.S. authorities' cooperation with the Israeli Government and also plans to create so-called "inter-African forces" under the West's aegis.

Today's plenary session adopted the conference's two main documents--the political declaration and the action program for mutual cooperation between the nonalined and developing countries. The Belgrade forum declaration notes the growing role of the nonalined movement and stresses the need to activate the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. The documents condemn all forms of exploitation and foreign domination.

The conference also adopted special resolutions on questions connected with dispelling the crisis in the Near East and on the Palestinian problem which had been submitted by Arab states' delegations.

The Belgrade forum participants advocated the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of security and disarmament. The main tasks advanced at the conference include struggling for a "new international economic order" and for the activation of cooperation among nonalined states in a number of spheres.

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL CONTINUES; AGEE SPEAKS ON CIA

Cuban Discloses CIA Activities

LD021524Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["Youth Accuses Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, August 2, TASS--Nikolay Chigir reports:

The Cuban rulers of the past, who used to kneel before their northern neighbour were [words indistinct] parliament building, in fact an architectural replica of Washington's capitol. Could they ever (?expect) that its sumptuous halls which were used for a long time as a place for obsequious approval of Washington-dictated decisions, (?would be chosen) as a venue for a tribunal to expose and condemn the crimes of American imperialism? (?The) international tribunal, "Youth Accuses Imperialism", has been meeting here for three days now. It consists of prominent lawyers, political and public figures, representatives of cultural circles of different countries, all invited by the international festival preparatory committee.

The audience in the courtroom angrily reacted to materials accusing American imperialism and its special services of committing acts of aggression against the countries and peoples of the whole world.

The document submitted to the court by Liu Van Kha, delegate from Vietnam, contained irrefutable evidence showing that imperialism and its henchmen have committed acts of aggression, including armed intervention, against Vietnam, Cuba, Chile, Angola, Arab and many other countries. Because of its aggressive nature, the document says, imperialism commits monstrous crimes, and flouts elementary standards of international law, the U.N. Charter and international agreements. It uses the CIA and our [as received] subversive well as mercenaries and all reactionary forces as instruments for implementing its aggressive plans.

The tribunal heard witnesses from many countries, examined documentary and material evidence against American imperialism and the CIA, its main organ for staging all kind of sabotage, espionage and assassinations. Among the witnesses were officials of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior who had succeeded in infiltrating various CIA organizations. While being for a long time "CIA agents", they had an opportunity of collecting a wealth of material, including documentary and material evidence, concerning dirty and wicked methods used by the CIA in its criminal activities. They told about a series of aggressive actions staged by the CIA against Cuba throughout the years since the victory of the revolution in Cuba. They included preparations (?for) attempts on the lives (?of) Fidel Castro and other Cuban (?leaders), the staging of armed aggressions against Cuba, the smuggling of assassins, spies and saboteurs, establishment of counter-revolutionary gangs, arson, bomb explosions and provocations against Cuban diplomatic missions abroad.

The festival delegates were greatly impressed by the evidence presented by Nicolas Alberto Sirgado Ros, an official of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior, who gave CIA agents an opportunity of "recruiting himself" in London in 1963 and who was playing a cunning game with his "bosses". Throughout this period Sirgado Ros was in contact with many high-ranking officers of the CIA. In his testimony before the tribunal Sirgado Ros said that the CIA showed special interest in Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community as well as with non-aligned countries belonging to the Organization of African Unity.

He said that the main aim of the CIA was to undermine the unity of the socialist community, to divide the non-aligned movement. At the same time, he said, the U.S. Government together with the CIA hoped already in those years to use China against the USSR and other socialist countries and against any revolutionary manifestations in the Western countries.

Sirgado Ros' American "bosses" highly appreciated his services. Henry Kissinger, then the U.S. secretary of state, expressed, through his personal representative, appreciation to Sirgado Ros on behalf of the American Government for his help in U.S. policy planning against the USSR, Cuba and a number of other countries and presented him with a Rolex watch with the initials of the U.S. secretary of state engraved on its bracelet. Showing the watch to the tribunal Sirgado Ros said: "I think Mr Kissinger will not like the way I used his present".

Philip Agee, American journalist and Elsie Wilcotts, once employed at a CIA centre in Florida, who once worked for the CIA and then broke off with it, submitted irrefutable evidence of the crimes committed by the American intelligence service.

Philip Agee who began working for the CIA 21 years ago, stressed that the CIA is not just an organ for collecting intelligence information but, above all, a powerful centre which plans and carries through all kind of aggressive operations, political and other provocations and subversive actions against the USSR, the entire socialist community and all states [word indistinct] unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Addressing the festival delegates Philip Agee warned them that CIA agents at the Havana youth forum will also try to do subversive work, as was the case with the previous festivals. It should not be forgotten, he said that the CIA's nature has not changed and that now, just as during the years of the cold war, the CIA is using all available means for carrying through the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialist circles.

Agee Speaks

LD021317 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 July 1978 carries on page three a 1,300-word report by special correspondent A. Mozgovoy from the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana. Mozgovoy describes the festive procession by delegations to the stadium where Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee declared the festival open.

"However," Mozgovoy reports, "far from everyone in the West is pleased with the motto of the youth forum 'For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!' Bourgeois propaganda has repeatedly tried to 'eat away' at the idea of the festival and to denigrate the policy of the Republic of Cuba. A recent attempt of this kind was undertaken on the eve of the youth forum. On 27 July certain Western mass media disseminated a report to the effect that one of Cuba's leading baseball players, Pedro Jose Rodriguez, during the Latin American games in Colombia was allegedly murdered 'for political motives by agents of Cuba's security organs.'

"This fabrication did not survive long. On 28 July at a noonday press conference in the Habana Libre Hotel, P.J. Rodriguez showed up, flashing a white-toothed smile. The sportsman said just a few words: 'I am alive and well, and I am hurrying to the festival.' Journalists greeted his statement with applause. Here, in fact, everything was clear.

"For the following speakers at this same press conference, however, there were more than enough questions.

"For a long time Philip Agee held a responsible post in the CIA. Then his conscience began to prick him and he decided to oppose the criminal practices of the department of the knights of the cloak and dagger. Agee wrote a book about the CIA's work in Latin America. Langley cannot forgive such a thing. And so the former agent was stripped of his citizenship and then, at the insistence of the U.S. side, he was deported from Britain.... Philip Agee has now set up a publication called 'Covert Action' whose aim is to expose the criminal activity of the CIA. Together with another former CIA agent Louis Wolf he has written a book entitled 'Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe.'

"Members of the 'covert action' group have come to the festival to speak as counsels for the prosecution at the international tribunal against the CIA."

Fifth Day Proceedings

LD030842Y Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 3, TASS--A meeting of solidarity with the struggle by the peoples, the youth and students against imperialism, old and new colonialism, for liberation and national independence was the highlight of the fifth day of the Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students.

The delegates from the USSR, Cuba, Angola, Vietnam, Libya, Ghana, Peru and other countries, attending the meeting, were warmly and heartily cheered by thousands of Havana dockers.

Ranahit Guha, a representative of the standing commission of the international preparatory committee for the eleventh festival, spoke at the opening ceremony. The struggle for freedom, democracy and national liberation, against imperialism and reaction in the world was mounting, he said. The peoples of the socialist countries, of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents were actively participating in this struggle in united ranks.

Imperialism seeks to perpetuate its political and economic domination in many countries of the world, Benabia Sherif, the delegate of Algeria, said. But these plans are doomed to failure. The unity and cohesion of the youth of the peoples fighting for national independence, was gaining in strength.

The voice of solidarity of the progressive youth of the planet for freedom and democracy, for abolishing poverty, starvation, unemployment, illiteracy, for a better happy future of all mankind, loudly resounded in the speeches of the delegates.

Anatoliy Derevyanko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and representative of the Soviet delegation, said that the youths and girls of the Soviet Union were firmly siding with the peoples of the world fighting against imperialism, old and new colonialism and fascism, for genuine economic independence. He called for intensification of the unity and cohesion of all progressive and revolutionary forces.

U.S. DOLLAR DEVALUATION CAUSES CONCERN IN OPEC

LD021844Y Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The steady drop in the rate of the U.S. dollar causes the growing concern among members of the OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Unless devaluation of the dollar is arrested, petroleum exporting countries must shortly consider the expediency of further use of the dollar as the main currency in payments for oil in the world markets. Such is the opinion of participants in the conference of experts of OPEC countries that was held recently in London. Even Saudi Arabia that is invariably following in the wake of the U.S. policy, began of late to show concern over the position of the dollar, as many observers note.

It is not accidental that OPEC countries are concerned over the drop in the dollar rate. For the second year now, the base price of oil actually remains unchanged, 12.7 dollars for a barrel (159 litres) of oil. Meanwhile, the dollar's rate decreased considerably as a result of numerous drops. And it is Americans themselves that profit from this lowering of the rate of the dollar. Major U.S. oil monopolies now pay for the same number of barrels of oil in the U.S. national currency whose value decreased considerably. It was estimated that last year alone OPEC member-countries lost due to this over 14 billion dollars.

Striving to compensate for the damage caused to them and to protect themselves from the effects of the dollar fever, OPEC member-countries suggest as one version to use instead of the dollar the so-called currency basket, that is to introduce a new unit of accounting whose rate of exchange would be determined, in addition to the U.S. dollar, also by the West German mark, the Japanese yen and a number of other currencies.

But the attempts of petroleum exporting countries to raise their voice against the dollar dictat are received with undisguised irritation in Washington. As the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR admits, liquidation of "oil privileges" of the dollar would be tantamount for U.S. consumers to an increase of the price of oil. This is why the United States insists so strongly on using the U.S. dollar in payments for oil. At a summit economic conference in Bonn, the United States promised to prop up the dollar and at the Los Angeles world affairs council, the U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown openly insisted on the U.S. right for military interference in the Middle East for the reason that this area is the biggest supplier of oil to the world market. Resorting to varying methods, from promises to threats, Washington tries to prevent young independent states from deciding on the use of their natural wealth.

ECOSOC MEETING PARTICIPANTS COMPLAIN AGAINST WEST

LD021015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov article: "Topical Questions"]

[Text] Geneva--In Geneva's Palais des Nations a routine session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is taking place, in which delegates from 54 countries are participating. On the agenda are such vitally important questions as international cooperation in the sphere of industrial development and environmental conservation, limiting the omnipotence of supranational corporations, and supporting the peoples' struggle against colonialism and for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

Discussing the world economic situation, delegates point out that the capitalist countries are in the grip of a serious crisis. Their "free market" oriented economy is experiencing the most profound recession in postwar years, rising unemployment and inflation. The financial and currency sphere, trade, and energy are all in the crisis grip.

Having sprung a dangerous leak, the ship of the capitalist economy is threatening the economy of a large group of developing countries, which are suffering tremendous losses as a result of instability on foreign markets and the devaluation of currencies. The developing countries' foreign debt, now assessed at $250-300 billion, is a heavy burden.

Many delegates severly condemned the fact that colonialism and imperialism have not only plundered the natural resources of Africa, Asia and Latin America but are now hindering the industrialization process. The instability of prices for raw materials, the Tanzanian representative stated from the session platform, and the chaos in the capitalist financial and currency system are having a pernicious effect on the developing countries' economy.

The ECOSOC session discussed problems of UN assistance to colonial peoples in their struggle for liberation. A resolution was adopted calling on UN organs to do everything possible to support the movement for the freedom of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The whole course of the session confirms again and again: The Soviet Union and other socialist states decisively advocate the all-round development of equal cooperation and the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic just basis.

UN OFFICIAL REPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN AFRICA

LD011720Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, August 1, TASS--Gross violations of human rights have become every day occurrences in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia. They are becoming increasingly massive. This was stated by Umberto Dias Casanueva, member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, which has begun its work in the Tanzanian capital. A group of United Nations experts, who arrived here from Zambia, are gathering documentary evidence concerning the apartheid policy and practices applied by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against the African population. The committee will hear the evidence of victims of the repressions perpetrated by the racialist authorities, will study the reports prepared by missions of the South African liberation movements, will have consultations with the authorities of Tanzania, which is one of the "frontline states."

In discharging our mission, U.D. Casanueva said opening the committee's meeting, we have already collected numerous materials proving irrefutably that human rights are being violated systematically in the countries of South Africa, where huge numbers of people are victims of apartheid. He pointed to the importance of the decisions passed by the participants of the international symposium on questions of human rights violations in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, which was recently held in Lesotho.

BRZEZINSKI CALLED SPOKESMAN OF MONOPOLY GROUPS

LD011525Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 27 Jul 78 p 14 LD

["Sovremennik" article: "The Henchman of the Aggressive Monopolies"]

[Text] The foreign political activity of the United States, just like its domestic policy, has been and is directed by the strongest monopoly groups operating through the government and its organs. Acting as mouthpieces and defenders of the interests of these groups, presidents, secretaries of departments, diplomats and generals used to and still do present the selfish interests of this narrow clique of rich men as the embodiment of the "national interests" or the aspirations of the American people, and the implementation of these interests is proclaimed as the objective of U.S. foreign policy. To achieve these goals the leaders use the country's economic might and its military strength and also employ its multifaceted organs of political and propaganda pressure.

The richest and strongest monopoly groups, which are served by the leaders of both the bourgeois--Republican and Democratic--parties, do not limit themselves to the careful selection of presidential candidates (no one has ever entered the White House as president against their will) but also appoint to decisive posts people who have been checked out by the chief monopolies' own systems and who have proved their unconditional devotion to these monopolies. For a long time now, at least since World War II, the post of defense secretary, for instance, or that of his deputy, has been occupied by top representatives of military-industrial businesses (C. Wilson, president of General Motors, who declared for all to hear: "What is good for General Motors is good for the country"; R. McNamara, president of the Ford Corporation; Packard, and others).

By tradition, the State Department has, for many years now, been headed by the henchmen of the biggest oil monopoly, that of the Rockefellers (John Foster Dulles; Rusk; Rogers; Kissinger). People connected with this monopoly, or with the associated and very rich Rockefeller Foundation, have also taken into their hands the comparatively recently created National Security Council, which is headed by a special adviser to the President. Presidential Advisers for National Security Affairs McGeorge Bundy and Henry Kissinger underwent "schooling" at the Rockefeller Foundation. Although the first served Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the latter Nixon and Ford, their main task was to insure the "supranational" and "supracontinental" interests of the Rockefellers' mighty oil empire, which has branches in Latin America, Asia (the Near East) and Africa.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser for national security affairs to the current President, underwent "Rockefeller schooling" in this family of billionaires new creation--the so-called Trilateral Commission. Created not so much for coordinating the economic policy of the United States, Western Europe and Japan as for imposing the will of the biggest U.S. monopolies on their West European and Japanese rivals, this commission has set itself the goal of creating a kind of front among the most developed and richest capitalist powers to confront the socialist countries and the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It was not by chance that the post of director, that is, the person in charge of the daily practical activity of the Trilateral Commission, was entrusted to Z. Brzezinski. He devoted his entire "academic career" and in fact his whole life to the struggle (mainly theoretical) against communism and the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. In his numerous and verbose writings, published--also not by chance--with CIA money, this "scholar" preached "ideas" borrowed from the representatives of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the capitalist leadership of the United States. The cold war which they waged against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries inspired and supplied his "arguments" and slogans. [paragraph continues]

Brzezinski helped violent anti-Soviets and opponents of socialism to formulate "arguments," borrowing them from the backyards of counterrevolutionary emigre circles. In contrast to many professors, who, with their students, opposed the "dirty war" by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, Z. Brzezinski actively supported it and called for an expansion of the hostilities. When the U.S. ruling leadership, having realized the fruitlessness and hopelessness of the policy of confrontation, finally acknowledged the need to replace it with a policy of negotiation--which then led to detente and the firm establishment in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states regardless of their social system--the most reactionary and aggressive circles and the military-industrial complex set themselves the task of frustrating the process wherein detente would become infused with specific, material content, of hindering its supplementation by military detente, and of opposing the practical implementation of the accords enshrined in the Final Act. With the aid of the vast propaganda apparatus which is in the hands of these circles, and above all with the aid of the mass media, they launched a pogrom-style campaign against detente and especially against the Final Act which was signed at Helsinki, calling it "capitulation" to the Soviet Union. At the same time, a widescale and planned denigration of the "Washington establishment" began--of the statesmen, politicians and public figures who had allowed a "weakening of the position" of the United States, "who had undermined defense," and so forth. Under this pressure, President Ford prohibited the use of the word "detente" in official documents and statements.

The campaign for the election of a new president, which had begun (it had been going on for more than 2 years and actively for more than a year), had been taking place under the slogan of "cleaning up the establishment." The most popular preacher of this slogan proved to be a millionare farmer from Georgia by the name of Carter. He declared that he was not afraid of the word "detente" and advocated the reduction of military spending and a reduction in the size of the government apparatus. He preached the development of trade and of international economic exchange and cooperation. But when touching on U.S.-Soviet relations, he threatened to take "a tougher line" in talking with the USSR.

The capitalist leadership, as the conduct of the mass media attested, decided to support Carter. Because he had only a weak link with the machinery of the Democratic Party, was totally unknown in the capital and also within and outside the United States, and because he had no experience of international affairs, Carter proved to be totally dependent on department secretaries, advisers and assistants who, in their turn, were dependent on the circles in whose interests U.S. policy is pursued and who are selected by those circles.

Reactionary, aggressive circles selected for the post of national security adviser to the President and head of the National Security Council apparatus a little-known professor, Z. Brzezinski. In making this choice they took into account his personal resentfulness toward socialism and his efforts over many years to inflame mistrust, enmity and hatred toward the Soviet Union. From his personal characteristics it was clear that he was well suited to fulfill the task which these reactionary circles had set themselves--wrecking the policy of detente and replacing it with cold war; discrediting the Final Act signed at Helsinki by means of the distorted interpretation of individual articles (allegedly granting the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries; generating a wave of anti-Sovietism; and, through the use of artificially fanned anti-Soviet hysteria, generating an unrestrained arms race which would be profitable to the military-industrial complex.

The long and well-reasoned article [6,500-words on the 'Zigzags of Washington Policy' reprinted from the NEW YORKER] by the well-known and thoughtful journalist Elizabeth Drew, which is published on the adjoining columns, shows that Z. Brzezinski is assiduously fulfilling his assignment from these circles, relying on the assistance of the capitalist mass media. [paragraph continues]

Anti-Soviet hysteria has now reached the level of the worst years of the cold war; through the endeavors of the government, trade and economic relations have almost ended; and in Congress even the most minimal obstacles in the way of the arms race have been eliminated: "The elected representatives of the people" are vying with the Pentagon generals to see who can appropriate the most for arms.

In defiance of the spirit and letter of the Final Act, which safeguards the sovereignty of each country, Z. Brzezinski and his kindred spirits in Washington are openly and unceremoniously attempting to use the document not just as an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, but also as a cover for bringing armed pressure to bear on Asian and African peoples who have risen to the defense of their independence. The Washington champions of the cold war have mobilized the U.S. federal apparatus and the propaganda appratus in order to surround the hypocritical and demagogic struggle for "human rights" with a dense screen to enable the CIA and other U.S. agencies to conduct subversive activity and sabotage with impunity in other countries, and above all in the socialist countries. They have placed political, economic and trade relations in a situation where they are threatened with deterioration by trying to secure from the governments of independent and sovereign states actions and concessions which favor Washington, and this cannot be assessed as anything but an impudent and stupid presumption.

We are a long way from thinking of ascribing Washington's shift toward cold war to the influence of intrigues of the careerist and adventurer Z. Brzezinski, as he is depicted by Elizabeth Drew. He, like the present U.S. administration, carries out the bidding of the reactionary and aggressive monopolies which have perceived in detente and the ending of the arms race a threat to their own selfish interests, revenues and profits.

Nor can we fail to observe that there is a growing realization, not just among the American people but also among statesmen and politicians, that this course threatens the country's national interests and is isolating the country in the international arena as an inspirer and champion of a return to cold war and of the replacement of detente and cooperation with a policy of confrontation.

SERGEY LOSEV WARNS AGAINST U.S. CHINA POLICY

LD0302291 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Many of the latest foreign policy actions of the present U.S. administration are ill advised and sometimes quite provocatory. This applies, for example, to attempts of certain American groups to force the Soviet Union to play an American game of curtailing economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts; attempts to provoke a political verbal exchange that resembles the times of the cold war; and, finally, attempts to draw the USSR into another sharp and expensive round of the nuclear missile race. All this not only makes difficult cooperation between our two great powers, but undermines the base of trust created with such difficulty, without maintenance of which it is actually impossible to promote the relaxation of tension and peace. It seems that nothing suits more such undermining of trust and resumption of suspicion as the desire of the United States to play a so-called Chinese card against the Soviet Union.

As a matter of fact, such attempts were made in the past as well, but so far it seemed that the U.S. leaders realized that it is impossible to use the card without endangering peace and creating a threat to the United States itself. However, some high-ranking leaders of the American administration, driven both by personal ambition and blinding anti-Soviet emotions, are now ready, it seems, to reach all limits and start an adventure whose consequences they are unable to foresee themselves.

In an editorial article entitled "The Current Policy of the United States Government," which was published in all the leading Soviet papers in June, the Soviet Union has already warned Washington that blocking [as heard] with China on an anti-Soviet basis would eliminate opportunities for cooperation with the Soviet Union in reducing the threat of a nuclear war and understandably in limiting armaments.

However, everything seems to indicate that far from all the members of the American administration have taken the advice to think on the subject unhurriedly and coolly. For example, the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, although he is making fewer statements on the subject of Soviet-Chinese relations, keeps imposing on the United States a course that actually contradicts not only the interests of peace but the long-term national interests of the United States itself.

Facts show that Brzezinski's trip to China and his frank calls to create an anti-Soviet alliance, calls seasoned with unseemly anti-Soviet (?appeals), were not an episode but an organic part of his course for a Chinese-American collusion and for increasing China's military potential with the help of the United States.

The American energy secretary, James Schlesinger, is going for a visit to China. He was in China in September 1976 as former secretary of defense. During his 3-week tour at the time Schlesinger visited areas on the Chinese-Soviet border and held long talks not on questions of energy but on military affairs.

According to the Washington POST, one American Government official said that Schlesinger's trip will be an additional signal to Moscow invented by the President's adviser, Brzezinski, and intended to cause a special concern of the Russians. However, the Chinese leadership prefers to play its own game and this is something they sometimes forget about in Washington. The meaning of the game is this: To worsen relations between the USSR and the United States to the limit and use a possible confrontation and still better a war, not in American but in its own interests.

As for the Soviet Union, we have all it takes to give an effective rebuff to adventuristic attempts of Brzezinski and company to set China against the Soviet Union. It is worth reminding that the dangerous game the presidential adviser is starting now causes a well justified concern too among sober-minded American politicians. In an article entitled "A Risky Stake on China," a prominent American professor, Hans Morgenthau, notes that apparently China's interest is not identical to the interests of the United States.

At a time American leaders believe they are playing the Chinese card, China intends to play an American card against the Soviet Union. China would have no objection if its enemies destroyed one another in a nuclear war and it remained the only empire. Exactly for this reason China is the most ardent supporter of NATO outside this alliance. It regards NATO as an instrument of war against the Soviet Union, writes Professor Morgenthau.

Some American politicans believe that the Soviet Union will be intimidated by the spectre of a Sino-American alliance and will change its policy accordingly. However, warns Professor Morganthau, from the angle of American interests, playing the Chinese card too early would produce a result quite contrary to the expected one, that would rather provoke than intimidate the Russians and at this moment would knock out China from the game of the great powers.

The game of cards is a gamble. One can lose heavily, too, and especially if one bluffs without measure. And the loss can be particularly heavy when destinies of the world and peace and security are involved.

U.S. TRYING TO SET UP MILITARY BLOC IN ASEAN REGION

LD022020Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington: TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegerev reports:

A meeting between the United States and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, opens in Washington tomorrow. The American delegation will be headed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the delegations of the ASEAN countries include four foreign ministers and five ministers of economics. The forthcoming meeting in Washington is evidence of the fact that the United States continues to devote a great deal of attention to Southeast Asia, where it was struck a heavy blow as a result of the failure of the American military intervention in the countries of Indochina.

U.S. monopolies draw large reserves of raw materials from this region. In the ASEAN region, 70 percent of the world's tin production, 81 percent of its natural rubber and 70 percent of its copra--a valuable agricultural product--is extracted. Thailand is second in the world in tungsten extraction. There are large deposits of iron ore, copper and nickel in the Philippines. Indonesia has considerable reserves.

The United States would like to preserve the ASEAN region as a source for its raw materials and agricultural products. This area is already an appendage from which the United States gets 90 percent of its rubber, 72 percent of its tin, 10 percent of its oil, 17 percent of its tea and 14 percent of its sugar. American capital investments in this region are valued at $4.5 billion.

At the same time, the United States is not hiding its intentions to turn ASEAN into a military-political bloc which would replace the collapsed SEATO bloc. The United States retains its military bases on the territory of the Philippines and Thailand. Lately it has been showing an ever greater interest in expanding deliveries of arms to the ASEAN countries, in particular F-5E planes.

The Pentagon's plans coincide closely with Peking's aggressive intentions. Peking is also trying to strengthen its political and economic positions in the ASEAN countries and at the same time welcomes a U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. These two countries would like to use ASEAN as a tool for their anti-Soviet policy in Southeast Asia and in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. However, the plans of the American militarists and of their Peking accomplices are running into the resolute opposition of the peoples of the ASEAN countries.

U.S. DELAYING WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH KOREA

LD021836Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 2, TASS--The House of Representatives of the USA approved by a majority of votes a resolution which, among other things, makes it incumbent on the President to agree with the Congress the matter of the strength of American land forces in and their withdrawal schedule from South Korea, which, in effect, drags out the implementation of this measure creating additional procedural difficulties.

Initially it was intended to withdraw a 6,000 strong contingent of the 32,000 strong men and officiers of the U.S. land forces, at present deployed in Korea, towards the end of this year. However, Seoul and Washington later agreed to withdraw one battalion only (some 800 men) and several auxiliary units. Now new obstacles are being erected in the path of the troops withdrawal from the South Korean Peninsula.

As the promised time for withdrawing the troops draws nearer, official Washington is taking steps in the reverse direction with the aim of building up the U.S. military presence in South Korea and reinforcing the Seoul regime's armed forces.

The Pentagon prepared a new plan for re-equipping and streamlining all South Korean Armed Forces at the cost of 2 billion dollars. It is intended to increase the number of American military aircraft attached to them by another 20 percent. The Congress is now examining a proposal by the administration to leave 800 million dollars' worth of military hardware and equipment in South Korea. A week ago the U.S. Senate voted another 275 million dollars credit to the dictatorial Seoul regime in the framework of the act on military aid to foreign states in the 1979 fiscal year.

Under the pretext of "compensation" for the planned withdrawal of land forces, the Pentagon is offering Seoul the most up-to-date military hardware: tanks, helicopters, artillery pieces and even missiles. According to the press, Washington is deliberating the possibility of leaving in South Korea the Lance missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, that were taken there for participation in joint American-South Korean military exercises last spring.

Progressive public opinion in the region's countries expresses anxiety over the Pentagon's plans to create a powerful military bridgehead in South Korea. This course leads to greater international tension, prevents the cause of peaceful reunification of Korea and is fraught with a threat to peace and security in Asia.

MOSCOW REPORTS SENATE VOTE TO LIFT ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

LD021735Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the United States, the House of Representatives has decided to lift the embargo on arms shipments to Turkey. The ban was introduced in 1975 after Turkish troops entered Cyprus. The voting passed in a tense atmosphere. The bill was supported by a majority of only three votes. In a special statement, President Carter applauded the decision. He noted it would serve to strengthen the NATO southern flank and would make it possible to reopen shortly the United States bases in Turkey closed after the introduction of the embargo. Under pressure from the administration, the United States Senate last week also voted for lifting the embargo. The governments and public organizations of Greece and Cyprus have denounced Washington's position on that issue as stimulating the arms buildup in the region and torpedoing solution of the problem of Cyprus.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE ON LIFTING RHODESIAN SANCTIONS NOTED

LD031010Y Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--The House of Representatives of the United States Congress on Wednesday voted for lifting the economic sanctions against Rhodesia if before the end of the year "free elections" were held there and a new government formed.

This proposal is contained in a special amendment to the foreign military aid bill, which was adopted by 229 votes to 180. The amendment was sponsored by Representative Richard Ichord.

The House of Representatives amendment lacks one important factor which had been included in a similar resolution on this question adopted earlier by the Senate. The upper chamber of the Congress, as a condition for lifting the economic sanctions, also envisaged a commitment on the participation of all concerned sides in the talks on a peace settlement in Rhodesia, including representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The half-hearted decision of the House of Representatives only plays into the hands of the Salisbury racists, since it opens broad opportunities for various political machinations. Rhodesia's white minority could maintain real power, having proclaimed "free elections" and formed a puppet government without the participation of the only legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people, the Patriotic Front. The amendment of the House of Representatives reveals the intentions of certain quarters of the United States to make sure of the lifting of the sanctions against Rhodesia at any cost, while retaining the racist Ian Smith regime in power.

PRAVDA: U.S. 'ARMTWISTING' WRESTS CONCESSIONS FROM EEC

LD291835Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0543 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 July--"Arm-twisting" has enabled the United States to wrest a number of concessions from the European Economic Community in Geneva, PRAVDA writes in a comment on the results of the so-called "Tokyo Round" of multilateral GATT talks which ended in Geneva recently.

A memorandum on the further elimination of barriers to world trade signed by a representative of the European Communities' Commission on behalf of the EEC recognizes the need for an all-round reduction of tariffs by 35 percent, but at the same time the United States is granted the right to preserve compensatory tariffs which it imposes on goods from third countries where their price is lower than that of the corresponding U.S. product, the newspaper notes.

An even more important concession has been gained by the United States in farm produce trade, the paper points out. The EEC has agreed to the principle of cutting compensatory subsidies paid by farm produce exporters from countries of the Nine. And this despite the fact that last year the United States had a positive balance in its trade of agricultural produce with the EEC countries to the tune of $5.2 billion. The new terms will be particularly unfavorable to France, which had a F2 billion deficit in its food and farm produce trade last year.

The United States does not conceal the fact that it will continue to extract concessions from its partners. It is clear that such a policy aimed at strengthening the U.S. position at any cost cannot fail to bring a new aggravation of interimperialist contradictions, the commentary says.

MOSCOW REPORTS RESIGNATION OF CARTER ASSISTANT

LD021730Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Margaret Costanza, special assistant to the U.S. President, has handed in her resignation, which was accepted. When Costanza, the White House official who dealt with questions relating to the situation of women, was mayor of the town of Rochester in New York State, she gave considerable support to Carter during his struggle for the presidency in the 1976 elections.

In local circles she was considered an active champion of women's equality and an observer of the civil rights of national minorities. Her frank statements on social problems repeatedly aroused the dissatisfaction of the directors of the White House apparatus, who gradually deprived Costanza of most of her official functions. She was even forbidden recently to give an interview on television.

PRAVDA: CARTER INSURANCE PLAN 'STREWN WITH PROVISOS'

LD021009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "One More Broken Promise"]

[Text] New York, 30 July--"Unfortunately, I must say that on the extremely important question of public health the President has failed to take into account the sentiments of Americans and the broad support for national health insurance"--that is how E. Kennedy characterized the national health insurance principles elaborated by the administration. The senator, who holds the post of chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health, declared that he intends to appeal directly to the broad strata of Americans and to submit his own bill.

D. (Fraiser), chairman of the United Automobile and Aerospace Workers, and the leaders of other labor unions, religious groups and consumer organizations, have also sharply criticized the program put forward by the administration on public health.

The problem of public health is one of the most acute for the ordinary American: The prices of medical services which rise not daily but hourly are a heavy burden on the family budget. Americans often cannot allow themselves to undergo a course of treatment because of the expense of medical services.

As part of his election platform J. Carter promised to introduce national health insurance. However, the principles elaborated by the administration for the implementation of this promise show that the White House program is strewn with provisos, making the implementation of the idea of national health insurance dependent, in particular, on the state of the economy and the cost of medical services.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON LILLIAN CARTER'S VATICAN VISIT

LD290912Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0732 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Here is the full text of a rejoinder entitled "The Incense Is Being Kindled," which is contributed to PRAVDA by Boris Orekhov.

There are few foreigners visiting Rome who would not wish to have a look at the Vatican. Some go there motivated by touristic curiosity and others bring urgent matters to the center of the Roman Catholic Church. The Italian press reported the other day Mrs Lillian Carter from the United States was visiting the Vatican. And the report went on to say that not only was she on a visit but she also had an audience with Pope Paul VI.

"So what, the reader will ask. Does the head of the Roman Catholic Church not receive quite a few people at his residence?

Of course the report would not have merited attention but for one fact: L. Carter is the mother of the present U.S. President.

According to reports in the Italian press, she handed Pope Paul VI a message from her son, which contained not even a hint of a request for as they say, a remission of sins. On the contrary, the message was a sort of reproof to the Vatican for its inertia with regard to the "defense of human rights" campaign, which has been developed by the government and propaganda organs of the United States, particularly at the present stage when the condemnation in our country of certain persons brought to trial for criminal activities has been selected as a pretext in the West for interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. It seems to Washington that the Vatican is reacting to this insufficiency energetically." Across the Atlantic they would like the Roman Catholic Church also to support the waning anti-Soviet campaign which was initiated by certain circles in the United States.

All this reveals once again Washington's efforts to use any incense to kindle its essentially failing farcical campaign."

BUSINESSMEN 'CONCERNED' BY RESTRICTIONS ON SALES TO USSR

LD021021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev report: "Reasonable Judgments"]

[Text] Washington--Sensible Americans are concerned by the actions of the J. Carter administration that are exacerbating Soviet-American relations. In particular they are concerned by the decision to impose new discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union.

This anxiety and criticism of the White House was heard clearly at a press conference convened here by the American Committee for East-West Accord--a public organization which unites many well-known representatives of U.S. political business and academic circles. The statement read to correspondents resolutely condemned the U.S. Government's attempts to use export controls as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The statement appeals to the government "to admit that economic ties are an important and necessary element in strengthening relations, promoting cooperation and reducing the likelihood of confrontation." "The expansion of trade and the completion of talks on a strategic arms limitation agreement," the document went on to say, "will help to lessen tension and will be to the advantage of both countries."

The authors of the statement showed with facts at the ready, that the expansion of Soviet-American trade is advantageous to the United States. Answering correspondents' questions, members of the board of directors of the American Committee for East-West Accord elaborated the provisions of the previously read statement. Robert Schmidt, president of the committee and one of the leaders of the Control Data Corporation, criticized the White House decision to ban the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet Union and to impose restrictions on supplies of drilling equipment. He stressed that in practice the Americans are punishing themselves--the USSR can buy such equipment in the FRG, Japan and other countries.

Another member of the committee's board of directors, Pittsburgh businessman (Meyer Berger), stressed that the only realistic basis for reasonable relations between the two great countries is equality. (Berger) condemned the course of confrontation, which contradicts this necessity and whose initiator is Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

The leaders of the committee reported that they intend to send President Carter a letter expressing the opinion of Americans who are concerned by the negative trends in Washington's policy in relation to the USSR.

PRC'S ANTI-SOVIETISM DIVERTS PUBLIC FROM DOMESTIC CRISIS

OW021505Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY, in commemoration of the 51st founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA, has reprinted from RED FLAG No 8 an article by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chinese minister of national defense. Entitled "Heighten Vigilance, Be Ready To Fight," the article devoted its first half to an analysis of the current international situation and unleashed a frenzied attack on the Soviet Union.

In the article Hsu Hsiang-chien made his best effort to prove the inevitability of a third world war. He said such a war could break out at any time. Loyal to Mao Tse-tung's lie that the Soviet Union is China's principal and most dangerous enemy, the Chinese defense minister grossly slandered the Soviet Union and its policies, driveling that the USSR intended to enslave China and perform "nuclear surgical operations" on it.

These horrible assertions trumpeted by Hsu Hsiang-chien, a high-level Chinese official, do not conform with reality. All unbiased observers understand that the Soviet Union--a country that bore the brunt of World War II--certainly does not want a new world war to break out. Our party and people consistently adhere to Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy. The Soviet people devote themselves to tireless labor in their endeavor to build communism. They do not want war.

Concerning relations between the USSR and China, the Peking ruling clique's fabrication of a "Soviet threat," as ballyhooed by Hsu Hsiang-chien, is easily refuted. It has long been repudiated by widely known facts. Since 1969, the Soviet Government has repeatedly sent proposals to Peking concerning the conclusion of various accords to normalize bilateral relations, including agreements on the nonuse of force, on the prohibition of war preparations, the elimination of war and on nonaggression. The treaty on the nonuse of force, which the Soviet Union proposed to the Chinese Government, contained clauses banning the use of force by either side. It prohibited the use of all types of arms including conventional weapons, missiles and nuclear arms. But the Chinese side has either ignored or rejected all these peace-loving Soviet proposals. We, of course, would like to know why the Peking leaders have confused right and wrong and have once again used anti-Sovietism to frighten people.

The answer involves China's domestic situation. Judging by articles in Chinese newspapers and journals and by the statements of high-level Chinese leaders, the Chinese economy is on the brink of collapse and China's "four modernizations" plan is approaching total bankruptcy. The gang of four have long since been thrown into prison, but despite this many enterprises and agricultural communes have not increased production. Despite the radical measures taken by the government to lower the birth rate, the people's livelihood has not been improved and food is insufficient to feed the masses.

Chungnanhai's anti-Soviet outcry was designed to take the pressure off the Chinese leaders and help them out of their difficulties. First, these incompetent leaders believe their repeated outcry against the "principal and most dangerous enemy" can divert the Chinese peasants' attention away from their endless suffering which, Chungnanhai says, is "nothing" when compared with the "Soviet threat." Secondly, the Chinese leaders believe that if a "state under siege" atmosphere is created by Peking's propaganda machine, they can impose martial law to force people to work hard and cut back on food rations.

The leaders believed they could shift the blame for this sad situation to the Soviet Union. Because of the endless internal struggle of the Peking ruling clique, the relationship between Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng is continually worsening. This has further aggravated the already difficult situation in China.

It has appeared for some time that materials carried in the central newspapers and journals--most of which are believed to be controlled by Teng Hsiao-ping--contradict Hua Kuo-feng's principles. Recently, a campaign began to severely criticize the Peking Municipal CCP Committee. Reports say that Wu Te's political status is endangered. Hua Kuo-feng has decided to depart on 12 August for his second visit abroad. It is not prudent for Hua Kuo-feng to leave China. We believe that Hua has forgotten the lesson learned by Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty in A.D. 616 when Yang left his palace for a tour of Chiangtu. During the emperor's absence, a coup took place in the capital and Emperor Yang was overthrown. There are many similar historical incidents.

Regardless of their use of anti-Sovietism to speculate and seek personal gain, the Chinese leaders will eventually be punished by the Chinese people because the leaders follow Mao Tse-teng and create various problems and difficulties for the Chinese people.

PRC-NATO MILITARY TIES THREATEN DETENTE, ARMS SUPPLIERS

LD021221Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[V. Chernyshev article: "Game With Marked Cards"]

[Text] Recently, the appearance of Chinese military visitors attracted curious glances in the capitals of NATO countries. Now this category of "travelers" has become such a common phenomenon in Bonn, London and Brussels that few people are surprised. A series of Chinese military delegations are touring the garrisons, bases, test sites and arsenals of NATO states and other Western countries to study and purchase various types of arms and military technology.

The FRG, which, as is known, possesses one of the richest arsenals of modern weapons, arouses great interest in Peking's emissaries. In Augustdorf, the Chinese visitors familiarize themselves with the Leopard tank. In Bucheckeburg they study the BO-105 antitank helicopter--deliveries of these machines to Peking have already begun. At Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm enterprises their attention is riveted on the Miland and hot missile.... At the same time they study the structure of the Bundeswehr, methods of combat training and ideological indoctrination, the organization of territorial defense, methods of conducting "psychological warfare" and many other areas.

While continuing to emphasize in every possible way its readiness for active military rapprochement with the United States, Peking at the same time, is expanding military purchases in West Europe. This year alone several billion dollars have been allocated for this purpose, and a considerable share of the orders is destined for the FRG. Increasing expenditures abroad on new types of arms, military equipment and technology, the Peking leaders are persistently pursuing a policy of modernizing the PLA. Although the Chinese people have an immense number of unresolved economic problems, the ruling clique considers it advisable to heap more and more funds, including currency reserves, into the bottomless arms cauldron. According to the West Berlin Economics Institute, China has recently doubled imports of West German products, a considerable proportion of which are military purchases.

This year a unique "jubilee" has been celebrated in Peking-Bonn relations. Nearly 100 years ago, a certain German firm, which still exists in the FRG, received the first military order from China--to supply artillery pieces. Since then, as reported by the Hamburg journal DER SPIEGEL, German military services were repeatedly used both by the imperial army and by the Chinese republican comprador bourgeoisie which used weapons purchased in Germany against the revolutionary democratic movement of China's popular masses.

It would seem that the aforementioned anniversary is a very strange--to put it mildly--reason for seeking "historic roots of friendship." Has the role of the Kaiser's military and of German weapons in the bloody suppression of the Boxer Rebellion really been forgotten? And the close alliance of Hitlerite Germany with Japanese militarism? The Nazis' war machine, which was destroyed primarily by the Soviet Army, was for many years a kind of "field in Europe" for aggression by militarist Japan against the Chinese peoples and other countries in Asia and the Pacific basin. It was precisely the USSR--as the Chinese leaders themselves acknowledged at the time--that made the decisive contribution to the defeat of the Japanese military in World War II.

But what do Peking propagandists and their allies in the West care for historical facts and parallels! What is important to them is not history lessons but today's anti-Soviet credo. It is with good reason that last year and this year Peking has received the participants in predatory Hitlerite campaigns against the USSR and other states as close allies--high-ranking officers of the Nazi Wehrmacht and subsequently Bundeswehr generals and NATO military leaders Kielmansegg, Steinhoff, Trettner, De Maiziere....

In addition to reciprocal trips by Chinese PLA delegations and the Bundeswehr, China and FRG military circles are cultivating a new, widely advertised "form of rapprochement and exchange of experience." It is couched in the spirit of the well-known traditions of Peking's "ping-pong diplomacy." These are exchanges of "sports teams" of the PRC and FRG Armed Forces, which hold "friendly meetings" inside and outside stadiums.

China is becoming an increasingly active ally of NATO--this assessment of Peking's actions has been confirmed in commentaries devoted to the Peking leaders' rapprochement with North Atlantic circles, including the West Germans. Should we leave to chance the arms process which the Chinese will in any case implement?--the influential FRG newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE asks. It gives an unambiguous answer: Perhaps cooperation with Peking, coordinated among the Western partners in the alliance, will best serve the interests of NATO security.

In his speech in Minsk, L.I. Brezhnev described this policy of playing the "Chinese card" as shortsighted and dangerous. It is impossible to hide the anti-Soviet marking--directed against world peace--of this card in the interests of the Peking leaders. Equally unsound and dangerous to the cause of peace is the Chinese leaders' gamble on any "Western trump card" marked with an anti-Soviet sign in their political scheming against the USSR and against all peace-loving forces.

The peoples understand what lies behind such a "gamblers' partnership": the desire to wreck the SALT talks and the possibility of any agreements aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament.

Openly taking NATO's side, the Peking leaders are slowing the process of international detente and preparing for still more flagrant attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. At every step, Peking is disclosing its aggressive intentions on the scale of the entire world community.

This is why those who, by sales of weapons and other actions supporting Peking's militarist ambitions, and today conniving with it at implementing its adventurist plans are pursuing a policy fraught with dangerous consequences. They are playing with fire which could set fire to their own home.

PRC SUPPRESSION OF TIBETAN AUTONOMY REVIEWED

LD010901 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 July 1978 carries on page 14 a 3,000-word article by Sem. Ilin entitled "The Tibetan Version," which traces developments in Tibet since 1950. Ilin observes that promises for Tibet's complete autonomy soon gave way to attempts by Peking to provoke a popular uprising by the Tibetans, so that Chinese troops could be sent in. Ilin notes how, following the Cultural Revolution, "the creation of a 'Revolutionary Committee' in Tibet in 1968 signified the elimination of the last remnants of local autonomy enshrined in the first PRC Constitution of 1954." Since the Cultural Revolution, attempts have been made by Peking to counter accusations of forced Sinoization of small ethnic groups, including the Tibetans, Ilin writes. But he points out that the only foreigners allowed to visit Tibet are those who are utterly loyal to the official Peking line. Ilin cites Professor Edward (Lettuok), who accompanied former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger on a visit to Lhasa, to suggest that the regime in Tibet is similar to the British colonial regime in India. He also cites the professor's observations that the Tibetan language is being suppressed.

SOVIET WORKERS PROTEST PRC ACTIONS AGAINST SRV

LD021353 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 July 1978 publishes on page 4, under the headline "Always Together," a 1,500-word article by N. Solntsev, member of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board, citing letters received by PRAVDA and Moscow Radio from Vietnamese workers "expressing our Vietnamese friends' fraternal love and profound respect for the CPSU and the land of the soviets." The article ends with the following passage:

"Socialist Vietnam is engaged in peaceful labor and is developing its economy and culture and creating the material and technical base of socialism. Its successes, its principled independent foreign policy and the consolidation of its international positions have not been to Peking's liking. Lately China's leadership has unleashed a provocative campaign of slander against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) over the imaginary 'persecution' of people of Chinese origin in the republic and has embarked on the path of blatant pressure and intimidation of the heroic Vietnamese people. This has evoked a flood of comment from Soviet people condemning Peking's actions.

"'I am a field crop grower,' Kydyrgych Chekirov writes. 'I work as a link leader on the 22d CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in At-Bashinskiy Rayon, one of the largest in Kirgizya. We are watching with anguish and anger the provocations that Peking's leaders, blinded by great-power chauvinism, are perpetrating against fraternal Vietnam. We are responding to this by strengthening solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

"'The SRV's entry into CEMA means still greater cohesion of the socialist world. Let us work together with our Vietnamese brothers in the name of peace and building communism in the world.'

"On behalf of the Minsk tractor plant collective, test driver A. Potsiyenok appeals: 'It was with a sense of angry condemnation that we greeted the report of China's provocations against the SRV. Our collective is linked with that fraternal country by firm ties of friendship. Thousands of our machines are operating in SRV fields. This year our Vietnamese friends ordered 250 tractors from us. We sent them the entire consignment in the first quarter.'

"Many letters expressing anger at Peking's adventurist policy and the anti-Soviet slander of Chinese propaganda are also received from the SRV.

"'The Peking leaders,' Ngo Da Thong, a worker in a metallurgical combine in Bac Thou Province, writes, 'accuse the world's first socialist state of some kind of "aggressiveness." Actually they themselves pursue a real aggressive policy against Socialist Vietnam and other countries. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, in the more than 60 years of its history it has never used its armed forces to seize other states.'

"The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our country and Vietnam strengthen and develop daily. Today, the 20th birthday of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, Soviet workers wish fraternal Vietnam new successes in building socialism."

SOVIET PRESS REPORTS ALBANIAN LETTER TO CHINA

AU021755Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The Soviet press has published the announcement in which the Albanian leadership accuses Peking of conspiring with U.S. imperialism [word indistinct] for sharing the world. The accusation is comprised in the letter of the AWP Central Committee and Albanian Government directed to the Chinese authorities. The letter was published in Tirana and circulated abroad. The letter states that China is trying to become an imperialist superpower and to subjugate other countries. (?It notes) that Peking began cooperating with the United States when the latter was waging war against Vietnam. When Albania refused to submit to the Chinese diktat, economic sanctions were applied against it. The Workers Party leadership and the government assessed the interruption of Chinese aid as a reactionary step from the position of a big state.

PRAVDA EDITOR AFANASYEV VISITS POLAND, MEETS GRUDZIEN

LD011037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On a Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 July--V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and member of the CPSU Central Committee, went on a visit to Poland. He familiarized himself with progress in fulfilling the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the Second All-Polish PZPR Conference and with the work of the mass information media. He visited the Upper Silesian industrial district.

V.G. Afansyev was received by Z. Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voevodship Party Committee, and J. Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE ON LESSONS OF 1968

LD281111Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Reactionary Role of Revisionism"]

[Text] Prague, 20 July--The newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published an editorial article exposing the reactionary role of revisionism in light of the CPCZ's experience of the struggle against it.

The historical experience and present policy of the CPCZ are the focus of an acute ideological struggle, the newspaper writes. Why do our class enemies throughout the world constantly devote so much attention to us? G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the 15 March Central Committee plenum this year: "The bourgeoisie and its accomplices are reluctant to accept the crushing defeat of their aims and designs and cannot forgive us for the fact that, thanks to the internationalist fraternal assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, our party's Marxist-Leninist forces overcame the crisis situation, purged and strengthened our party on Leninist principles, led our society out of the crisis and brought it to a new stage of dynamic development and prosperity and to a new strengthening of fraternal and allied relations with the USSR and the socialist countries."

The new anti-Czechoslovak campaign is an integral part of international reaction's crusade against progress, real socialism and Marxist-Leninist scientific ideology. In this, hostile propaganda, which falsifies the truth about the counterrevolutionary events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia, comes out against the strengthening of socialist principles and the Leninist path of development of socialism in the CSSR. Bitter attacks are directed both against the CPCZ's policy and against the international unity of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia's development, the article goes on to say, confirms the universal significance of the Leninist theory of socialist revolution and socialist building. Vivid proof of this is also provided by the successes achieved in the course of fulfilling the decisions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses.

The three decades since the February victory over the forces of reaction in 1948 have been years filled with the acute struggle for the political and ideological unity of the working class and all working people against the hostile classes and exploiting forces which were overthrown and gradually lost their economic positions. With the aid of international reaction, as well as their former political and ideological adherents, they tried every means of retarding socialist development. The Czechoslovak working class and Communist Party achieved the greatest successes when they consistently and creatively applied Marxist-Leninist ideas in their country's concrete conditions.

Certain shortcomings and errors, and subsequently a threat to the very foundations of working class power, were engendered in the late sixties by a retreat from and the violation of Marxist-Leninist principles.

RUDE PRAVO writes that the process of forming in the CSSR a rightwing, antisocialist fifth column and its ideological and political platform was a lengthy one. The specific features of revisionism in Czechoslovakia were that it developed in the conditions of a socialist society under the influence of the bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology which still survived in our country. The revisionists' nihilist criticism led to the complete negation of socialist principles in the society's life. It was the instrument for undermining socialism and ideologically eroding its foundations.

Under the slogan of the "rebirth" of socialism ideas were propagated which in reality were directly opposed to its genuine content and aimed at its destruction. The concept of the so-called specific Czechoslovak model of socialism meant negation of the general laws of building socialism and of the use of the experience of other socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

The revisionists rejected the role of the communist party and denied that the communist party organizes the working people's struggle for social changes in the life of society and unites, inspires and leads the working people to build socialism and communism. The revisionists also denied the party's leading role in socialist society.

Their aim was to turn the communist party into an organization having nothing in common with a party of the Leninist type.

Despite theoretical diffuseness and outward and formal contradictions, RUDE PRAVO stresses, the revisionists came together on one point: They were trying to reject the basis of the socialist system, the political power of the working class in alliance with the cooperativized peasantry and the intelligentsia, the leading role of the communist party, and the alliance relations with the fraternal socialist community countries, above all the USSR.

The main role in justifying the "national Czechoslovak model of socialism" was played by anti-Sovietism. Hostile forces were and are well aware that the Soviet Union's prestige is closely connected with the prestige of Marxism-Leninism, the communist party and socialism as a whole. Anti-Sovietism was to promote Czechoslovakia's reorientation away from alliance and cooperation with socialist countries, toward the West. Thus it was in complete accordance with the then imperialist doctrine, mainly American of "building bridges."

The "honorable" attitude of the leading representatives of the "Czechoslovak model" to patriotism, the article goes on to say, is demonstrated best of all by their actions after their political failure. Many of them took employment in imperialist subversive centers and are earning their living by fanning slander campaigns and political intrigues against their motherland.

The events of 1968 again confirmed that revisionism was a theoretical platform which in no way served to improve or perfect socialism but was aimed at undermining it and at counterrevolution. Using the example of Czechoslovakia, international reaction wanted to discredit socialism and the communist movement. Czechoslovakia was to serve as the instrument for undermining the unity of the socialist community and of the international communist and workers movement, and to undermine the prestige of Marxism-Leninism.

The internationalist assistance given to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 halted the attack of the counterrevolution, RUDE PRAVO stresses. It prevented the implementation of its bloody, openly terrorist phase and created the conditions for political and ideological differentiation in the party and in society, for the unification and activation of Marxist-Leninist forces, for pursuing the party of opportunists, revisionists and passive members and for restoring Leninist principles in our life.

Internationalist assistance was an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community and therefore to the cause of the relaxation of international tension and the development of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Imperialist circles again became convinced that the socialist community's positions cannot be undermined by force or by cunning. They have not renounced their anticommunist plans, but they have been obliged to retreat in the face of the growing strength of the progressive, peace-loving movement throughout the world. It was confirmed that socialism and peace are interconnected and are conditional on each other.

Our successes are an eyesore to the enemies of socialism. With the help of renegades, they try to fan various slander campaigns, the newspaper notes.

Many bourgeois politicians, with the exception of professional anticommunists of the Brzezinski type, are weighing whether it is worthwhile for them to take part in cheap slander campaigns, to lose their prestige in progressive circles and complicate the way to peaceful talks with the socialist countries.

The truth about our past and present development plays a tremendous role in the international ideological political struggle, the article says in conclusion. It is therefore important to reveal the ideological, theoretical and political essence of the revisionists' platform. The 15th CPCZ Congress stressed that the struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all stripes remains an important task on the ideological front. The CPCZ is profoundly aware that it is also its international duty to generalize its experience in the struggle against revisionism.

UK SAID TO FOLLOW 'TRANSATLANTIC BOSS' ON DISARMAMENT

LD021525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent O. Vasilyev report: "Fair Behind a Barbed Wire Fence"]

[Excerpt] London--The British public is following with great concern the course of international talks on various problems related to limiting the arms race and is demanding that the government display sincerity in its approach to these complex and crucial talks. The British cannot fail to see the consistency and initiative with which the diplomatic services of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are acting in seeking to curb the arms race, which has swept the world, reduce stockpiles and take steps toward real disarmament. Even THE TIMES, which is always quarrelsome and ill-disposed toward us, was obliged to admit that the Soviet Union "is comparatively compliant at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and recently made interesting suggestions at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

Under these conditions, when demonstrations in favor of disarmament are expanding and when the ongoing enterprising line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is influencing British public opinion, the British ruling circles have been obliged to undertake some steps to display their interest in limiting the arms race. Before the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, British diplomacy even elaborated its own plan concerning narrow, partial measures in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament. But these measures essentially came down to the old idea of "arms control!"

Indeed, if you look attentively at the measures suggested by London, then you can see that they are all coordinated with the position of its NATO partners and primarily its trans-atlantic boss. The brochure published by the British Defense Ministry entitled "NATO--Britain's Contribution to Allied Defense" [NATO--Britanskiy Vklad v Oboronu Soyuznikov] states on the very first page that "British military policy today is based on NATO." Hence the limited nature of the British proposals and hence the discrepancies between British statesmen's loud words and Britain's actual following in NATO's wake.

This situation appeared with particular clarity during the recent discussion of the neutron bomb. Faced with the broad public movement against this weapon, British ruling circles did not risk coming out openly in its support, but nonetheless London essentially followed Washington obediently, attempting to prove that the neutron bomb is only a tactical defensive version of the nuclear weapon. Military and state figures on the banks of the Thames clearly share the desire of NATO circles to make the neutron bomb the subject of haggling and link it with other disarmament issues. Following the Americans, the British representative in the Geneva Disarmament Committee rejected the draft convention submitted by the socialist countries on the prohibition of the production, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon.

British Defense Secretary F. Mulley recently spoke at a session of the Western European Union about the desire to reach agreement at the Vienna talks. "We do not want the return of the cold war." Those were his words. But at the same time appeals came from the secretary's mouth for the buildup of arms, as did other already standard references to some "threat" from the Soviet Union.

To strained talk about "the Soviet military threat," the British Government has passed through Parliament a decision to increase the military budget by 3 percent.

That is why a crowd of demonstrators was standing at the gates of the Aldershot Fair. That is why the British opponents of nuclear weapons collected over 100,000 signatures to a petition demanding the prohibition of the monstrous neutron bomb. The champions of peace and the country's broad public intend to continue to bring pressure to bear on the government, demanding from it not only loud words but also truly constructive steps toward the consolidation of detente, easing the danger of war and transition to real disarmament measures.

PALESTINIAN GROUP ASSAILS AS-SADAT, CITES REACTIONARY TIES

LD022026Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 2, TASS--Hand in hand with Arab reaction and Zionism, imperialism is now striving to recarve radically the political map of the Middle East, is endeavouring to form a bloc which is to include the Arab reactionary regimes and Israel. This bloc will be spearheaded against the forces of progress and democracy in the Middle East. It will also be faced with the task of safeguarding imperialist influence, oil resources, sea and ground routes, used for transporting them from that region. This bloc, as designed by the United States, will be a docile tool for the implementation of the goals of American global strategy directed against the progressive regimes in Africa and in the Middle East. This is pointed out in the political report of the 7th session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front of Palestine's Liberation, which was held in the Lebanon.

The participants of the session noted that the so-called "initiative" of As-Sadat confirmed that the present Egyptian regime has defected fully to the camp of the counter-revolution, that it has capitulated completely and abandoned the struggle against Israeli occupation, that it is prepared to come out in the same rank with imperialism, Arab reaction and Zionism against the forces of liberation and progress both in the Arab region and in Africa.

At the same time this step has not broght closer the prospects of peace and of a just settlement of the Middle East problem as the Egyptian propaganda together with the reactionary Arab and Western allies, backing As-Sadat's regime, are endeavouring to present it.

As-Sadat's sagging into the bog of treason, it is pointed out further, was not an unexpected political swerve, but a result of the strengthening positions of the new Egyptian bourgeoisie. U.S. economic-political pressure and prompting contributed to the acceleration of the Egyptian authorities' transition to the course of liquidation of progressive achievements, alignment with international monopoly capital and turning of Egypt into a tool of American policy in the given area.

The report, published by the weekly AL-HURRIYAH stresses that As-Sadat's capitulatory course has aroused active resistance of the popular masses on the scale of the entire Arab world. The actions of the national-progressive forces of Egypt, the stand of the Arab progressive parties and organizations, resolute resistance offered by the population of the occupied Arab territories to As-Sadat's plans to substitute the Palestine Liberation Organization--all this testifies to the beginning of a new upsurge of the struggle waged by the Arab peoples. The fact that As-Sadat has resorted to open violence vis-a-vis the opposition circles inside Egyptian society reveals better than anything else the deepening of the national and social crisis in the country, it is declared by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front of Palestine's Liberation.

SAUDI ARABIA ASSISTS U.S. CONTROL OF STRATEGIC ARAB EAST

LD021345Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From V. Vinogradov, V. Chursanov international military political review: "The Arab East in the Plans of Imperialism"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly obvious that the countries of the Arab east have recently been scrutinized by the Western states, primarily the United States. The events taking place in that region indicate that imperialist circles have embarked on the practical implementation of so-called "plans for insuring the security of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea." [paragraph continues]

As the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH points out, these plans provide for the inclusion of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions in the strategic plans of the NATO and CENTO aggressive military blocs with the aim of establishing complete control over them and using them as a bridgehead for suppressing the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East.

The attention that Western states are devoting to that region is explained by its important geographical location and its enormous oil reserves. Both the Pentagon strategists and the owners of the major U.S. oil companies are equally interested in maintaining U.S. positions in the Arab east. According to the calculations of the U.S. Exxon Corporation, U.S. dependence on imported oil will increase constantly in the next decade. By the beginning of the eighties the United States will be forced to import more than 60 percent of all petroleum products consumed in the U.S. It is no secret that the bulk of the oil purchased by the United States comes from the Persian Gulf zone. The desire to continue to freely extort it lies at the basis of Washington's present interest in that region.

The implementation of such plans is being carried out by the United States in direct collusion with local reactionary regimes. The main role assigned to Saudi Arabia, which Washington regards as a reliable champion of U.S. policy in that region is of a military nature. With this aim, the United States is accelerating the re-equipment and strengthening of Saudi Armed Forces. Modern aircraft, ships, tanks, missiles and other military hardware are reaching the Arabian Peninsula in an uninterrupted flow from the United States. Last year alone Riyadh concluded contracts for the purchase of $2.5 billion worth of U.S. weapons, which brought the total sum of Saudi military purchases from the United States in the last 3 years to $6 billion.

However, even this huge figure does not reflect the entire scale of the militarization of Saudi Arabia, which is being carried out with Western aid. It recently became known that the Saudi leadership has concluded contracts to purchase equipment and the necessary technical assistance from the United States, Britain and France for the construction of an impressive military-industrial complex producing modern missiles and electronic military hardware. The cost of this project is estimated at $10 billion.

But even that is not all. The U.S. Army of Engineers is helping Saudi Arabia to construct the three largest military bases in the Near East: (Al-Batan), southeast of Iraq, Tabuk in the northwest, and Khamis Mushayt in the Red Sea region on the border with South Yemen. Their construction will cost $18 billion.

In helping Saudi Arabia in the unprecedented buildup of military strength, Washington is entrusting it with policing functions concerning neighboring Arab countries. As recent events in North and South Yemen have shown, Riyadh is operating in exactly this direction. Saudi Arabia was involved in the killing of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic as well as in the unsuccessful coup in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. It has now launched a propaganda campaign against Democratic Yemen and is massing its troops on the border. At the same time, in the international arena, the Saudi rulers are supporting the efforts of imperialist circles directed against liberation movements and progressive regimes. Thus, they financed the shipping of Moroccan and Egyptian troops and instructors to Zaire's Shaba Province, where they waged combat actions against the insurgents. Riyadh was among those who encouraged the Somali authorities in aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia and supplied them with weapons. The Saudi leadership is also offering its services in financing the so-called "pan-African forces," the purpose of which is to conduct punitive operations.

These common reactionary aims promoted the rapprochement observed recently between Riyadh and Cairo under Washington's patronage. It was on their initiative that an Arab League session was hurriedly convened in the Egyptian capital. The session adopted discriminatory decisions outside its competence against the PDRY. The Saudi rulers' attempts to establish contacts with Tel Aviv, evidence of which is provided by the meeting in a small town in southern Spain between Crown Prince Fahd and Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman, is also causing concern.

It is obviously no accident that these three countries--Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia--were named first by the New York TIMES newspaper among those which could join the METO--"Middle East Treaty Organization""--bloc that is being nurtured by imperialism. Among other countries the newspaper lists are Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Iran, Morocco and Sudan. "Just imagine," the New York TIMES writes, "what prospects could open for an organization that would combine the resourcefulness of the Israelis, Saudi Arabia's money and Egypt's human reserves."

However, evidently realizing that the implementation of such wild plans is not such a simple matter, imperialist circles, in alliance with local reaction, are preparing to create "minibloos" in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The organizers of the groups do not even hide the fact that these "security pacts," as they call them, are to supplement the CENTO military bloc and are intended to strike a blow against liberation movements and to unleash aggressive actions against the region's progressive regimes, including the PDRY. Saudi Arabia is particularly zealous in this effort.

It is quite natural that this policy is encountering a decisive rebuff from the Arab peoples. Thus, the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes that in connection with such dangerous actions the questions of the unification of progressive patriotic forces in Arab countries in order to wreck the sinister designs of imperialism and reaction is becoming acute.

PDRY Invasion

LD021101Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "A Diversionary Maneuver"]

[Text] Recently, there have been increasing indications that foreign imperialist forces and reaction in certain Arab countries that are cooperating with them are fueling tension in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. Noteworthy in this connection is a report published in the Washington STAR to the effect that the United States is stepping up its military penetration of North Yemen. In the next fiscal year, the paper points out, the United States intends to increase deliveries of U.S. weapons to the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] 30-fold (!) compared with the current year.

But that is not all. Citing U.S. officials, the Washington POST reports that the United States is preparing to send a permanent mission of "military advisers" to the YAR on the pretext of assuming "direct responsibility" for the training of its armed forces. The Pentagon wants to extend its "tutelage" not only to the country's ground forces but also to its air force. For this purpose, it proposes to send 12 U.S. F-5 fighters to add to the F-5 aircraft Saudi Arabia has already delivered.

Various propaganda maneuvers are clearly being undertaken to distract attention from these actions, which endanger the cause of peace. They include an article in the Egyptian weekly OCTOBER which is a scandal of truly cosmic proportions. The magazine accounced that large forces, "including Soviet and Cuban forces," were massing in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], on the very border with its northern neighbor, the YAR, and that they were preparing to attack North Yemen. A fine example of pushing the blame onto somebody else!

In another report, the magazine announced that a "permanent base" for international terrorism had been set up on Socatra Island, which belongs to the PDRY, where the Italian Red Brigades, the Japanese Red Army and... the "Carlos organization," to which the OCTOBER fantasists added the Palestine Liberation Organization, which, as is known, is opposed to terrorist methods, were being trained under the control of "Soviet specialists."

Such wild fantasies could be dismissed were it not for one important fact: These evil lies have a purpose. The obvious intention is to find a pretext for invading the PDRY. A month ago the people who are seeking this pretext concocted the story about Soviet and Cuban interference in the affairs of this region and about the dispatch of their forces to the PDRY. This canard was resolutely refuted at the time. It is being prodded into action once again, with even greater variations.

When you look at the lying reports in OCTOBER, you immediately recognize the style--the style used before the war by the masters of misinformation in Goebbels' office. I remember the spring of 1941 when PRAVDA, exposing them, quoted an ironic song which was popular at the time. "Shall I tell you fibs or merely rubbish? Crabs are cutting the hay in the meadows with hammers."

The current bourgeois press slanderers are hard at work learning to tell fibs and spread lies--the more stupid the lies, the harder they work at it. Judging by what the people from the Cairo magazine OCTOBER are writing, they are following the same path.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETS SHITIKOV IN MOSCOW

LD021416Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--A delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic today arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by President of the Assembly Rebah Bitat.

The delegation was met at the airport by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other Soviet officials, as well as Charge d'Affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the Soviet Union A. Buchouk.

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN SITUATION

LD030948Y Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 3, TASS--The attainment of peace in Rhodesia is impossible without the participation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale said here. The Zimbabwe patriots have scored great successes in the armed struggle against the racialist regime. That is precisely why, Siteke Mwale noted, that the Western powers are drawing up plans for sending their troops to Rhodesia under the pretext of "protection of the white population."

TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT CRITICIZES 'PAN-AFRICAN FORCE'

LD031002Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, August 3, TASS--The imperialist stratagems in Africa and the formation of a so-called "pan-African force," sponsored by the Western powers, were sharply condemned by Tanzania's Vice President Aboud Jumbe. Tanzania, he said at a meeting with Liberia's Vice President Warner Bennie, on an official visit here, rejects any plans for the destabilisation of independent Africa. The setting up of a "pan-African force," Vice President Jumbe said, is a threat to the independent states of that continent, is a mockery of their sovereignty. The strategems of the imperialist forces on the continent, the vice president went on to say, also have the purpose of diverting the attention of the world community from the mounting struggle for the liberation of the south of Africa. Africa entered the decisive period of the struggle for the final liquidation of the last bastions of racism and colonialism, he said and gave the assurance that Tanzania would continue rendering moral, material and diplomatic support to the liberation movement of the south of the continent until peace and justice was established in that region.

SCIENTISTS OPPOSE NUCLEAR PHYSICS MEETING IN S. AFRICA

LD011728Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 1, TASS--The inhuman policy of apartheid conducted by the reactionary regime of the Republic of South Africa against the native African population of the country causes indignation of wide circles of the international public. A group of scientists came out against the holding of an international conference on problems of nuclear physics in the Republic of South Africa in protest against brutal suppression of freedoms of the black population in that country. An official statement of protest sent by scientists of a number of countries to the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics expresses a serious concern with the fact that the holding of a conference in the racist country can be interpreted as support for the apartheid policy of the South African regime.

TASS CITES ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD020652Y Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 2, TASS--The Ethiopian National Army continues offensive operations in Eritrea Province with the support of the broad masses. Despite fierce resistance from the secessionists they captured yesterday two major strong-holds the cities of Diksa and Segeneyti, as well as the populated locality Areza, the National Revolutionary Operational Command says in its communique. When retreating the secessionists destroyed industrial establishments, schools and hospitals. Therefore the main task of the national army in the liberated districts now is to restore the local industry and to give aid to the population who have suffered from military operations.

BAYBAKOV, DHARIA HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD030930Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister [as heard], Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, today met with the Indian minister of finance, civil supply and cooperation, Mohan Dharia, and discussed further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. The Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Gujral, took part in the talks.

INDIAN CP OFFICIAL LAUDS SOVIET DISARMAMENT, PEACE EFFORTS

LD010929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Delhi, July--Questions of world development comprised a large part of the recent 11th Communist Party of India [CPI] Congress. PRAVDA correspondent V. Shurygin asked Bupesh Gupta, secretary of the CPI National Council, to discuss the Indian communists' position on the urgent questions of the present international situation.

In recent years, B. Gupta said, serious changes have taken place in the world. The principles of peaceful coexistence are increasingly becoming the norm in relations between states with different social systems. All this is a result of the combined efforts of those fighting for peace, national liberation and social progress, and principally of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, which have proposed many crucial initiatives.

The communist and workers parties are making a large contribution to the cause of the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, B. Gupta said. The communist movement in the modern world is a powerful force influencing the progressive sections of society and drawing many millions of people into the struggle for socialism.

We believe that communists can fulfill their historical role only by strictly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--the combat banner of the international workers movement. Indian communists express their admiration for the part played by the CPSU in strengthening the communist and workers movement. If the ideas of socialism are increasingly winning the hearts and minds of millions of people, the greatest credit for it is due to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries led by Marxist-Leninist parties.

In the development of the present international situation, Gupta said, negative factors are also apparent. The forces of imperialism, aggression and war are trying to stop the positive processes, to return to the times of the cold war. They are increasing tension, inciting the arms race and resorting to acts of direct aggression. Therefore, the problem of disarmament is one of the key current problems.

The arms race initiated by the imperialist states, principally the United States, poses a very great threat to the cause of peace and is a hindrance to national liberation and social progress. It diverts enormous resources that could be used for peaceful purposes, including solving economic problems in the developing countries. The arms race is a challenge to all of peace-loving humanity. All peace-loving forces must unite on the broadest basis to fight for an end to it. Experience, especially the hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm appeal, bears witness to the enormous potential of the peace-loving forces.

Nonalined countries are called upon to play a large part in removing the threat of thermonuclear war and safeguarding peace, since the arms race adversely affects the rate of their economic growth and poses a real threat to national independence and security.

The situation in Asia is characterized by complex, sometimes contradictory processes, B. Gupta said. There is no doubt that anti-imperialist forces have considerably strengthened their positions on the continent. Graphic examples of this are the victories of the Vietnamese people and the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But the imperialist states, primarily the United States, are seeking to strengthen their positions, including their military presence, in Asia. Therefore, they are expanding their network of military bases and using organizations like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Despite protests from neighboring countries, the United States is continuing to build a military base on the Diego Garcia Island. We are categorically opposed to imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and throughout Asia.

Presently, nobody can openly deny the positive role of the nonalined movement. Recently, however, attempts to emasculate its anti-imperialist essence have been observed. The absurd thesis of so-called rivalry between the two great powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--in Asia has been invented for this purpose. With the help of this thesis attempts are being made to obscure the obvious fact that one of them--the Soviet Union--unswervingly and consistently advocates peace, national liberation and social progress, while the other--the United States--as the nonalined countries know well from personal experience, pursues opposite aims.

There is also a real threat to peace and security in Asia emanating from the Peking leadership, B. Gupta said. On all questions concerning the safeguarding of peace, detente and disarmament, China's leaders ally themselves with the imperialist states. Moreover, they engage in incitements. Peking advocates the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and the strengthening of NATO. It advocates the production by the United States of the neutron bomb. China's leaders have thereby counterposed themselves to the forces of peace, security and cooperation in Asia.

In conclusion, B. Gupta discussed the question of relations between India and the Soviet Union. Peace and cooperation between our countries, he said, are based on the firm foundation of the 1971 Indian-Soviet treaty, which is an important factor for peace, stability and security in Asia and throughout the world. Cooperation with the USSR has helped India to build its own industry, especially in the state sector. For us, friendship with the USSR is inseparable from the further strengthening of national independence and the achievement of econom c self-dependence. The Indian people consider it their duty to broaden, strengthen and enrich their comprehensive ties with the Soviet people. This must be emphasized because there are forces trying to undermine these relations to the benefit of the interests of imperialism, neocolonialism and internal reaction.

INDONESIA CAUTIOUS IN APPROACH TO RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD021057Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Regarding Indonesian-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Singapore, 29 July--The newspaper STRAITS TIMES has carried an interview with Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja. Touching on the question of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Peking, M. Kusumaatmadja noted that before this is done the Indonesian Government must solve a number of problems, the most complex of which are the registration of Chinese residing in Indonesia and the settlement of the problem of their citizenship. The implementation of these measures will require, in the minister's words, some time and therefore it cannot be said when diplomatic relations will be restored.

This interview, it is believed in local news circles, is yet further evidence that Indonesia, disturbed by the Peking leadership's hegemonist policy with respect to the Southeast Asian states, is in no hurry to take specific steps for the normalization of relations with China.

Chinese Subversives

LD021314Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["Peking's Subversive Activities"--TASS headline]

[Text] Jakarta, August 2, TASS--The expanding scale of illegal penetration into the country of persons of Chinese origin is causing increasing concern in Indonesia. According to Jakarta's BERITA BUANA, Hong Kong is the chief transit point for the flow of Huatsiao, illegal Chinese immigrants, among whom there are many agents of the PRC's special services. Active in this British colony is an underground syndicate which "specializes" in forged documents. Huatsiao are supplied with forged documents--Indonesian passports, identity cards and driving licences in Hong Kong.

Upon entering Indonesia as tourists, sailors or merchants, these Huatsiao "settle" in the country's cities where they engage in active subversive activities, the newspaper writes. The arsenal of Peking's agents includes espionage, subversive actions to undermine the authority of the Indonesian leadership, distribution of leaflets calling for an expanded armed struggle against the government and giving assistance to the separatist factions.

Local Indonesian press stresses that the increasing scope of Maoists' activities is fraught with serious consequences for the stability and even the very security of Indonesia. Newspapers warn that lesson should be drawn from the provocative activities of the PRC with regard to Socialist Vietnam. Peking is attempting to blackmail that country's government by stepping up a campaign in defence of the allegedly "persecuted" persons of Chinese origin.

Reminding that there are three million Chinese living in Indonesia at present, the press warns that Peking may suddenly display its "kinship" to Indonesian Huatsiao, which will, inevitably, place the country's sovereignty in jeopardy.

INDOCHINA

LE DUAN MESSAGE TO USSR-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CITED

LD021349Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Le Duan Message to Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 July--VNA reports: In a special message Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party has conveyed warm, wholehearted congratulations to the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society on the 20th anniversary of its foundation.

The message says that for almost 50 years, following the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution outlined by the great Lenin, the Vietnamese people have struggled constantly for independence, freedom and socialism and have achieved glorious successes, winning victory over French and North American imperialism. They liberated the entire country, put a definitive end to the one-sided game of imperialism and opened a new page in the history of the Vietnamese people marking the country's advance to socialism.

In their joint aspiration toward the noble ideals of socialism and communism, the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have always stood side by side, sharing joy and grief and mutually supporting and inspiring each other. The friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which is inspired by the Communist Parties of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, invariably bears fruit.

Fulfilling the behests of President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Communist Party, the Vietnamese people have imprinted forever on their memory the tremendous achievements of Lenin and the Great October Revolution. They are grateful to the CPSU and fraternal people and Government of the Soviet Union for the tremendous, effective, multifaceted support and aid rendered to the Vietnamese people during their resistance to imperialism and in the period of the present socialist building.

The Vietnamese people, the message continues, rate highly the activity of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. In 20 years it has constantly developed and become a mass organization.

In conclusion, the message expresses the wish that the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society will constantly seek further outstanding successes in consolidating and developing fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Hanoi Commemoration

LD021523Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 31 July TASS--The 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, which has made a great contribution to the development of fraternal relations and the strengthening of solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, is being widely marked in Vietnam. The society has been awarded a high Vietnamese award--the Order of Friendship. A mass meeting of representatives of the capital's working people was held in Hanoi at which Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, was present.

A speech was delivered by Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Foreign Countries Central Committee.

The support and tremendous all-round, effective assistance of the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union, he stressed, made an important contribution to our people's great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [paragraph continues]

The USSR has helped us to restore many important sites and thousands of Vietnamese specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union. At the new stage, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are continuing to give tremendous assistance to our people in fulfilling the targets of the Second 5-Year Plan, determined by the decisions of the Fourth VCP Congress.

The meeting turned into a brilliant demonstration of the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the USSR.

HOA IMMIGRANTS TURNED BACK AT CHINESE BORDER

LD030248Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Hanoi correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy dispatch]

[Text] For some months the Chinese authorities have been inciting a controversy about the so-called question of people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam. They are accusing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] of allegedly subjecting these people to oppression, forcing them to leave for China. But the Vietnamese side is allegedly putting obstacles in the way of their departure. These are false accusations. First of all, no one in Vietnam has been or is being persecuted for their nationality, including people of Chinese nationality. Second, the Vietnamese authorities have not hindered nor are they hindering the departure of people of Chinese nationality from Vietnam to China if they wish to depart. Recently tens of thousands of people of Chinese nationality have passed through the checkpoints on the Vietnam-China border. Moreover, the procedure for registering their departure has been simplified and has presented no difficulties at all. However, on 19 July, quite unexpectedly, the Chinese frontier authorities closed the border on their side and stopped accepting people of Chinese nationality from Vietnam.

Recently, a group of foreign journalists accredited in Hanoi visited the Vietnam-China border in the province of (Kau Lang), where the border checkpoint of (Shuminge) is situated. Here, journalists acquainted themselves with the real situation. Along both sides of the road for several hundred meters up to the frontier itself, an entire camp of the families of Chinese immigrants who wished to leave for permanent residence in China had formed.

The worker (Umoy) from the province of Ha Bac, who was returning home, said that she, like many others, had believed the Chinese propaganda and had decided to leave Vietnam. But now she understood that she and the others had simply been deceived, and would not be allowed into China. I have decided to return and I shall work and live as before, she said. Many Chinese emigrants have now gathered at other border check points on the Vietnam-China border. All of them are ignorant and do not know when they will be able to cross the frontier. All of this indicates the fact that the Chinese authorities are least of all concerned about the fate of people of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. They are just striving to use the hullabaloo that has been blown up around them to screen other far-reaching plans concerning the SRV. The question of emigrants is just an excuse aimed at putting political pressure on Vietnam to try to force a change in many of the directions of its domestic and foreign policies.

SOVIET, JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD021301Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A conversation took place 28 July between V.L. Kudryavtsev, secretary of the USSR Parliamentary Group and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Union of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and (reiti) Nagata, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Japanese Diet house of representatives.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES JAPANESE NAVAL BUILDUP

LD021601Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "A Dangerous Tack"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 July--Japanese naval forces have held their traditional "open day." People who came to see the ships witnessed exercises off Oshima Island, where they were shown a submarine surfacing and submerging, an attack on it by antisubmarine aircraft, and flights by seaplanes and helicopters. Such campaigns, intended by their organizer to help popularize the navy and increase the number of volunteers for service on its ships, have recently begun to assume an increasingly clear militarist coloring.

The Japanese naval forces, created, like the other branches of the Self Defense Forces, in violation of the provisions of the peacetime Constitution, were for a long time intended only for the protection of ports and sea borders. However, a month ago Shin Kanemaru, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, during talks with Pentagon leaders, promised to incorporate in their sphere of activity the shipping routes from Japan to Taiwan, as well as to the islands of Ogasawara and Guam. In practice, this commitment means a revision of Japanese military doctrine demanding, in the opinion of defense specialists, a considerable increase in the number of combat ships and in their firepower.

The Japanese naval forces now have 481 ships, including 14 submarines. Under the Fifth 5-year Plan for strengthening the armed forces in 1977-1981 the navy's tonnage is to be increased by 150 percent. Plans envisage the purchase and construction under license of 45 sophisticated P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, of U.S. make, and the creation, jointly with the West German firm Bawartswerke, of a nonmagnetic submarine. Large Japanese concerns will also receive an order for the construction of four aircraft carriers worth more than 300 billion yen. The production of new, improved missiles for the destruction of sea targets from land and air is also planned.

Advantageous in fact only to the monopolies, which are always ready to make extra profits on National Defense Agency orders, the program for building the navy is being implemented, according to leaders of the military department, in order to withstand a threat allegedly emanating from the Soviet Navy.

PENTAGON POLICIES PROVOKE 'RESOLUTE CONDEMNATION'

LD021453Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From the V. Vinogradov, V. Chursanov international military political review: "Gambling on Reaction"]

[Text] The United States is continuing its course of strengthening its military-political positions in Latin American countries. In doing so it is gambling to a considerable extent on the support of reactionary military dictatorships. The press notes that Washington is implementing this policy despite its own statements professing "concern" for human rights. In fact, as the Argentinian newspaper INFORME wrote the other day, the U.S. ruling circles are concerned that antipopular regimes such as those in Chile and Paraguay "should not become the enemies of the U.S. military-industrial complex."

However, the Pentagon and the military corporations have no reason to fear this. These dictators remain in power to a considerable extent thanks to American assistance--financial and military. Thus last year alone the Chilean junta received arms worth a total of $57 million from the United States, and this in spite of the embargo earlier imposed by Congress on arms supplies to Chile. It is thanks to Washington's generous dollar gratuities that the Paraguayan dictator Stressner remains in power, having transformed the country into a gigantic concentration camp. This year, according to the press, U.S. economic and military aid to Stressner will total $13.8 million, while the United States has given more than $12 million to the dictator Somoza, butcher of the Nicaraguan people. Other repressive regimes also receive injections of many millions of dollars from the United States.

The Pentagon has not stopped trying to establish control over the armed forces of several Latin American countries. It is known that many Latin American servicemen are trained at the Americas Military School created by the Americans in the Panama Canal Zone. U.S. attempts to present this training as purely military assistance do not stand up to criticism. Not long ago, the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO revealed the true aims of such "cooperation." At the Americas School, the newspaper wrote, servicemen are trained on Pentagon instructions in "combatting an internal enemy and implementing coups d'etat."

Reports have appeared in the press recently about new steps by the United States toward using the armed forces of Latin American countries in its own interests. The Mexican newspaper EL DIA wrote that the Pentagon has resumed the attempts, which failed before, to create under its aegis a so-called "pan-American armed forces." In the designs of U.S. strategists, this would become the instrument of imperialism and reaction in the struggle against progressive and revolutionary movements on the continent.

The Pentagon's attempts to tie Latin American countries to its chariot are arousing decisive protests not only from the Latin American public but from several state and military figures. In this connection, attention is drawn to the recent statement by Division General F. Galvan, Mexican secretary of national defense. He said that in no circumstances will Mexico take part in the organization of such a force, whose formation would constitute a real threat to the sovereignty of countries on the continent.

The Pentagon's course in Latin America constitutes a clear danger for those peoples. That is why many Latin American countries, in the words of the New York TIMES, are turning "their backs on the United States as mentor in military matters," and Washington's support for dictatorial regimes is resulting in resolute condemnation from the masses of the people in the continent.

TASS CITES PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO NATION

LD2915C1Y Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lima, July 29, TASS--True democracy in Peru may be established only through radical socio-economic transformations in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the republic's population, stated Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of the country, addressing his nation in connection with the 157th anniversary of Peru's independence. Those are mistaken, said Francisco Morales Bermudez, who think that under the system which at present operates in Peru, one can establish true democracy through parliamentary or universal elections. That is why the Government of the Armed Forces considers a constitutional enshrinement of the socio-economic transformations carried out in the country from October 1968, as a first stage on the way towards the establishment of true democracy in Peru.

In the opinion of Francisco Morales Bermudez, the basic task of the country's government and population at present is to mobilize all the national resources and potential for a rapid overcoming of the financial and economic crisis now besetting the country. It is the necessity to rapidly overcome the existing crisis, he explained, that underlies the recent measures adopted by the government. On behalf of the government and population of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and a number of other countries for the assistance they have rendered to this country to tackle the outstanding financial problems.

At the same time, Peru's president said that his government would not agree to imposition of conditions, including by the international fund, to tackle the financial problems faced by his nation.

In the field of foreign policy, according to Francisco Morales Bermudez, Peru will continue to follow the course of developing and strengthening relations with all countries on the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for their national sovereignty.

PRAVDA URGES STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC PLAN DISCIPLINE

LD030801Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Plan Discipline"]

[Text] Development of the socialist economy demands high responsibility and discipline in every link of economic building. This applies primarily to fulfillment of the long-term and current state plans--the main instrument of the implementation of the party's economic policy.

In his recent speech in Minsk Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that observing plan discipline means, first, elaborating the national economic plan in timely fashion and balancing it for all sectors of the economy and republics. Second, it means fulfilling absolutely the set targets in terms of all indicators without exception, and for this it is necessary to establish businesslike, everyday control of the course of implementing what has been planned, to bring violators of plan discipline strictly to task and to suppress every attempt to "amend" or lower planned indicators.

Since the start of this year the work of industrial enterprises has been assessed on the basis of the volume of output sales while taking into account the fulfillment of consumers' orders. The level of incentives for production and supply leaders and the incentive funds of labor collectives now depend on the extent to which this indicator is fulfilled. The central planning organs have checked the work of which the sectorial ministries, associations and enterprises in implementing the decision which has been adopted. The check has shown that enterprises have begun to display a stricter attitude toward orders and contracts. The new indicator intensifies responsibility for fulfilling the targets for the entire products list and strengthens plan discipline. Many ministries have efficiently supplied associations with the appropriate normative documents and methodological materials, have elaborated provisions regarding the primary consideration of the implementation of economic contracts and have also approved a scale of bonus reductions in the event of a partial failure to meet orders. Moscow's Zil Association, the Leningrad Optical Engineering Association, Svetlana and Karl Marx associations, Minsk's Kozlov electrical engineering plant, the Riga paint and varnish plant and other associations and enterprises are completely fulfilling their pledges for the delivery of goods.

At the same time, about 25 percent of plants are failing to supply the full ordered list of output, although as a rule they are surpassing the plan targets in terms of the volume of sales of goods measured in rubles, tons or cubic meters. But even 2 or 3 percent of unfulfilled orders represent thousands of specific types of output not received in good time on the conveyors of assembly plants and on construction sites. Ferrous metallurgy, chemical and light industry enterprises are failing more often than other enterprises to meet subcontractors' orders.

Construction workers are frequently violating plan discipline by failing to meet the commissioning deadlines. The basis reasons lie in defects in labor organization and the pursuit of volume indicators to the detriment of commissioning finished projects. In the first 6 months of the year the trusts of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises had to hand over to customers 79 large plants and shops. They actually handed over 65 planned projects and 14 projects that were not featured on the list of projects to be commissioned. A total of 79 projects were received, but the 14 planned shops whose commissioning was delayed were supposed to supply output from the beginning of July; related enterprises are waiting for this output but, as we can see, they are waiting in vain.

Now that the new assessment indicator is in operation it is important in every sector, association and enterprise to exchange the responsibility of the economic services for the timely conclusion of controls. It is necessary to provide in contracts for the even dispatch on output in each month and quarter and to prevent the selection of "easier" and more profitable orders. Paramount importance must be attached to the plan targets and national economic interests. Initial accounts of the implementation of contracts in terms of the entire range of customers, the full range of output and delivery schedule has acquired particular importance under the new conditions. In leading enterprises this accounting is mechanized, using calculators and computers, and special standards determining the procedure for relations with the purchasers of finished output and the suppliers of raw materials have been introduced. It would be correct for every enterprise to travel this path.

The timely delivery of output depends to a large extent on transport. As yet the assessment of railroads' work is not connected with insuring uninterrupted fulfillment of the plan targets by industry. It is obviously necessary to take measures to insure that the bonuses of transport workers also depend on the new assessment indicator.

Of course, not only management organs, economic leaders and economists but also all production workers are called upon to contribute to strengthening plan discipline. The more rationally labor is organized in the workplace and the less equipment idle time, absenteeism and lateness there is, the better the overall results are and the fewer failures to meet orders there are. The duty of every worker and specialist is to strengthen labor discipline, to display a careful attitude toward equipment and materials, constantly to raise his skill and to display initiative.

The inculcation in people of a sense of responsibility for accurate and complete fulfillment of the plan is one of the main tasks of primary party organizations. As they are in the front line of economic building, they combine the party's policy with the living creative work of the masses. Now that mass competition under the slogan "Every Order on Time!" has developed, it is necessary to strive still more actively, persistently and according to party principles to strengthen plan discipline in enterprises. No instance of an irresponsible attitude toward work can remain outside communists' range of vision. The correct course is to analyze carefully the results of the fulfillment of orders in the first 6 months, to support good experience and to bring leaders strictly to task for violating economic contracts.

The higher the degree of organization in each link of production and management and the firmer state discipline is, the more successfully we will fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decision.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN RUBLE EXCHANGE RATE

LD021216Y Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS--The weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA has announced that the State Bank of the USSR has changed the rates of exchange of 18 foreign currencies against the rouble. Fifteen currencies have had their rates of exchange lowered and three currencies raised: the British pound sterling, the Spanish peseta and the Japanese yen.

It is said in a commentary published by the weekly that "the money market situation has been affected by the meagre results of the Bonn conference of seven capitalist countries.

"The commitments assumed by its participants were in the main made public earlier as national programmes of individual governments. Those of the conference participants who went beyond these programs now need parliamentary approval which in a number of cases is rather doubtful. The continued disagreements between the principal capitalist countries as well as the fear of the further growth of inflation aggravate the instability of the currencies".

"The disappointment felt in the money markets has already left its mark on the position of currencies," the weekly says. Thus, the rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar has not been strengthened practically, despite the reduction of the U.S. trade balance in June this year from 1,600 million dollars as against 2,240 million dollars in May. Thus, the market showed its disbelief in President Carter's promise to have an all-embracing energy programme adopted by the end of this year.

EFFORTS TO DEVELOP KOMI ASSR'S MINERAL WEALTH EXPAND

LD021357Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[M. Malakhiyev report: "Wealth of the Northern Land"]

[Text] Syktyvkar--In the Pay-Khoy mountain ranges scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Komi Affiliate Institute of Geology have found a new deposit of fluorite. This valuable raw material is widely used in the metallurgical industry to obtain hydrofluoric acid. Industrial tests have proved the high quality of the fluorite.

In conversation with your IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Podoplelov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Komi Affiliate Presidium, said that all the elements of D.I. Mendeleyev's periodic system can be found on the territory of the northwest economic region.

However, not enough use is made of the area's natural wealth. How can production of minerals be increased and more rational use be made of them? The scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Komi Affiliate and the specialists of the USSR Gosplan Council for the Study of Production Forces have studied this problem. They are participating actively in the formation of the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex.

This complex is being formed on the territory of the Komi ASSR and the Neentskiy Autonomous Okrug in Arkhangelskaya Oblast. A powerful base for the extraction of coking and fuel coals has already been created in the northeast part of the Komi Republic.

The Vorkutaugol and Intaugol production associations produce 24 million tons of coal per year. The construction of a big GRES with a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts has begun in Pechora. It is planned to commission the first power block this year.

Each year the republic supplies the country with about 20 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 33 million cubic meters of wood and 11 million tons of oil and other valuable raw materials. A new papermaking machine with a capacity of 180,000 tons of paper per year will be commissioned next year at the Syktyvkar timber industry complex. At the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the complex will be producing as much newsprint as all the enterprises in the country now produce.

Gas extraction in the republic will increase considerably. In 1980 consumers will receive 70 billion tons of natural gas--3 times as much as this year--through the Siyaniye Severa gas pipeline.

The creation of a major complex in the north of the country will make it possible to organize production of many types of industrial output as well as consumer goods. This will help to reduce transport expenditure on shipments of raw materials and materials. And--this is probably the main advantage--it will become possible to make comprehensive and rational use of the region's natural wealth.

There are great reserves of heat for the development of hothouse farming at the compressor stations of the Siyaniye Severa gas pipeline. It is planned to construct large hothouse complexes around the city of Ukhta, the settlements of Knyazhpogost, Mikun and others.

RYABOV, KUZNETSOV AT JOINT SITTING OF INDUSTRY COMMISSIONS

LD281818Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A joint sitting of the industry commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. The matters discussed included observance of mineral resources legislation and the integrated use of mineral raw materials. The results of the commissions' proposals on the drafting of an all-union bill on fuel and energy conservation were also considered. A decision adopted by the commissions contains recommendations directed at organizing the integrated processing of mineral raw materials and the introduction of progressive methods for extracting useful minerals. The joint sitting of the commissions heard a report from Comrade Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo took part in the work of the sitting.

NEW METHOD DEVELOPED FOR PETROLEUM SYNTHESIS FROM COAL

LD280849 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 July 1978 carries on page 4 an 800-word report by L. Rodzinskiy on his visit to the fuel hydrogenation laboratory of the Moscow Institute of Fossil Fuels, where he describes how new methods are being developed to synthesize gasoline from lignite. At the end of his report, Rodzinskiy asks whether people will soon be able to obtain gasoline produced from lignite at their local gas station and he is told "they will not have to wait all that long." "According to the plan for the development--which has already begun--of the Kansko-Achinskiy fuel and energy complex, the construction of a fuel hydrogenation plant with a capacity of millions of tons of coal is envisaged."

CSA REPORTS HARVEST FIGURES THROUGH 31 JULY

LD021720Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain crops and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been harvested on 27.6 million hectares by 31 July. Grain has been threshed on over 18 million hectares. Farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, and a number of autonomous republics and oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone area, Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays have taken their combines to the fields during the past week. Harvesting is gaining momentum in Kazakhstan. Harvesting has been carried out on almost 3 million hectares. Grain crops have been harvested on 8 million hectares in the Ukraine. In the farms of Azerbaijan and the republics of Central Asia, the farmers are preparing for the new stage in fieldwork.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS GRAIN HARVESTING SLOWER THAN LAST YEAR

LD021306Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The harvesting front has moved into the Central Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Grain harvesting has started in Orelskaya, Bryanskaya, Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR, and the Trans-Urals area and Omskaya and Novosibirskskaya oblasts. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops have been cut in the RSFSR on approximately 14 million hectares, which is about 50 percent of the area cut at the beginning of last August. A correspondingly smaller amount of grain has been threshed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 2 AUGUST

LD030405 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 2 August 1978 reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast harvesting has started on the second million hectares of grain crops. In Kurskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on 20 percent of the production area. The harvest has begun in Chuvashskaya; farms in the southern and central regions are gathering early grain crops. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that harvesting has been completed on 13.7 million hectares, the radio says.

At 0700 GMT the station reports that 100,000 hectares have been cut in Tambovskaya Oblast, where 500,000 hectares have to be cut in not more than 15 days. In Ryazanskaya Oblast, harvesting has begun 2 weeks later than average and grain crops are being sold to the state; the target is 600,000 tons.

At 0830 GMT the station reports that Krymskaya farmers have mainly completed harvesting ear crops and have sold more than 600,000 tons of grain crops to the state. They intend to deliver 761,000 tons of grain to the elevators and procurement points this year, which is much more than planned, the radio says.

At 0900 GMT the station reports that Kurskaya Oblast farmers have harvested 200,000 hectares of grain.

At 1200 GMT the station reports that grain cutting has been completed on the eighth million hectare in the Ukrainian SSR; grain threshing from more than 50 percent of this area has been carried out. In the central zone of Belorussian SSR, harvesting has begun. In Rostovskaya Oblast, 275,000 tons of grain crops have reached the elevators.

At 0600 GMT commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports that because this year's grain crops ripened late the harvesting has lagged behind. Nevertheless, the harvesting of crops is now gaining momentum. Last week alone ear grain crops were cut on 8.6 million hectares. The rate is approximately the same as at the end of July in former years. Threshing has been successfully completed almost everywhere in the Northern Caucasus. It is still in progress only in Rostovskaya Oblast, as well as in Azerbaijan, Krymskaya, in southern Kazakhstan.

Ruvinskiy says that harvesting has now moved to the very center of the USSR. Gathering of crops is now in progress in Karuzhskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts under difficult conditions; that is, flattened bread grain has to be cut on 20 million hectares. At the end of July and beginning of August 222,000 grain harvesting combines were in operation--many more than a week ago. This figure was mentioned at the 2 August meeting of the harvesting operations group of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. They mainly discussed issues that have not yet been solved. Thus 62,000 combines have not been repaired in the country. This has happened not only in areas where harvesting is to take place but also in those areas where it is in full swing. For instance, 113 combines in Voronezhskaya Oblast and 3,000 combine harvesters in Orenburgskaya Oblast are not working because of the shortage of spare parts. Ruvinskiy says that the purchasing of grain crops is proceeding successfully. More than 50 percent of the envisaged amount of valuable and strong wheat has been delivered to the granaries.

"However, rye procurement is lagging behind--despite the fact that rye yields are good and a great amount of rye grain has accumulated on the threshing floors. Such facts arouse concern because for the normal work of the food, bakery, and concentrates [livestock feed] industries one does not simply require grain but a variety of grain as provided by the plan. Today's meeting of the harvesting operations group also discussed the coming winter sowing. The optimum time for this in the Non-Chernozem Zone is in August. However, harvesting has started here only in the south. It is necessary to prepare here the soil and the seeds. This demands very intensive and organized labor," Ruvinskiy says.

FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORTED FOR MID-JULY

LD030923Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[N. Skorolupov agricultural review: "Replenishing Fodder Stocks"]

[Excerpt] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 July sown and natural grasses had been mown over an area exceeding 48.2 million hectares, of which over 39.4 million hectares had been harvested for hay and cured hay. More than 26.5 million tons of hay and more than 50 million tons of cured hay has been procured and received according to delivery notes, and 5.7 million tons of prepared silage and more than 3 million tons of grass meal, chaff and other artificially dehydrated fodders have been obtained.

The machine operators of Kazakhstan have mown grasses over 19.1 million hectares, and the fodder procurement workers of the RSFSR have mown nearly as much--18.3 million hectares. Many farms, skillfully using their potential, have overfulfilled the targets and are continuing work in the meadows at shock rates. The hay procurement plan has been 80 percent fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan. In Lithuania it is 72 percent fulfilled. Hay procurement is going considerably more slowly on the farms of Latvia, Georgia and certain other republics, krays and oblasts.

There were good grasses everywhere in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. But it was difficult to harvest them--the rain was a hindrance. In these conditions, as the experience of leading farms shows, it is particularly important to organize people's labor correctly, forming them into comprehensive harvesting and transportation detachments and units.

Interfarm mechanized detachments are the main force in harvesting grasses and procuring fodder in Leningradskaya Oblast. Last year there were 28 of them; this year there are 36. Such a concentration of people and machinery notably increases labor productivity. On the oblast's farms grasses have been cut over 54 percent of the area and the hay procurement plan is 24 percent fulfilled. Just over three times more silage has been laid down here than the average for the zone.

Good results in harvesting grasses have been achieved by the rural workers of Vladimirskaya Oblast, interkolkhoz fodder production associations in Slobodzeyskiy, Kotovskiy, Ungenskiy, Faleshtskiy, Kantemirskiy, Novoanenskiy, by certain other rayons of Moldavia, and by the leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga, Siberia and the Far East.

The procurement of silage from sown and natural grasses is gathering speed on the farms of Belorussia, Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan and many oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR. Many of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes now possess rich potential for this. However, this potential is not exploited correctly everywhere. Thus, in Bashkiria, for instance, as yet only 49,000 tons of silage has been laid down--nearly six times less than by this time last year, and only one-sixth of this contains chemical preservatives. The productivity per day of drying units here is also three times lower than the norm.

The provision of fodder for stockraising, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, must be an important criterion in evaluating the work of all farms. At the same time as the grain harvest, it is necessary to procure fodder at the same high rates, using all potentials and reserves for this.

KUBAN GRAIN HARVEST REACHES 3 MILLION TONS

LD020945Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Into the Motherland's Granaries"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 30 July--Today the Kuban farmers finished pouring their third million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries.

The elevators and reception centers are mainly receiving strong and valuable winter wheats. Leading farms in Timashevkskiy, Korenovskiy, Ust-Labinskiy, Dinskiy and other rayons are delivering above-plan grain to the elevators, working toward meeting the stepped-up pledges which have been adopted--to sell the state 4.35 million tons of grain.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES EQUIPMENT DELAYS IN HARVESTING

LD020955Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Koptsov agricultural review: "Harvesting at a High Rate"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 24 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 18.7 million hectares and threshed on 12 million hectares. Farms in 11 of the 15 union republics are harvesting.

The harvest front is advancing further and further north every day. Even though this movement is slower than usual this year--cold and rainy weather in the European part of the union is delaying the ripening of grain crops--last week farmers in Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts of the RSFSR and Volynskaya, Rovenskaya, Sumskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts of the Ukraine began harvesting. The first swaths have been made in the grainfields by machine operators in other oblasts of Central-Chernozem and southern Belorussia.

The late start to the harvest imposes special responsibility on everyone involved in gathering the harvest. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are seeking to make highly productive use of equipment, are widely employing the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers--approximately 100,000 harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments have taken to the fields--and are striving for the harmonious operation of all links of the grain conveyer. Many machine and combine operators, drivers and other harvest participants are working selflessly. Not only individual leading workers but also entire collectives have achieved a record output.

IZVESTIYA has already reported the labor victory of the farmers of the Gigant Sovkhoz, who poured into the state's granaries 61,284 tons of grain. The initiators of the comprehensive use of equipment--the grain growers of Stavropolskiy Kray's Ipatovskiy Rayon--threshed grain from 130,000 hectares in 8 days. In 24 hours the machine operators of the harvesting and transportation detachment of Khersonskaya Oblast's Velikolepetikhskiy Rayon picked up windrows on 3,796 hectares and threshed more than 12,000 tons of grain--an average of 813 quintals per unit. In the Crimea windrows have been picked up on 479,000 out of 526,000 hectares. At the same time a considerable gap has been permitted in some places between cutting grain crops and threshing windrows. If measures are not taken, this could result in losses of grain and deterioration of its quality.

Yields are gratifying. Farms in the Ust-Labinskiy, Korenovskiy, Leningradskiy, Dinskiy, Primorsko-Akhtarskiy and other rayons of the Kuban are obtaining 40 and more quintals of wheat per hectare. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Don, Stavropolskiy Kray and Khersonskaya, Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and certain other oblasts are gathering more than 30 quintals of grain per hectare.

Following the example of the Gigant Grain Sovkhoz collective, farmers in many regions of the country have revised their earlier adopted pledges and outlined new, higher targets for grain sales to the state. The grain growers of the Kuban and the Don have already each dispatched more than 2 million tons of grain to grain reception centers, and Stavropolskiy Kray farms are approaching 2 million tons in wheat sales. Farms in each of these southern granaries of the country are now delivering 160,000-200,000 tons of wheat to the elevators every day. It is high quality grain. Thus, more than 1.5 million tons of strong and valuable wheats have been received from Kuban kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Stavropolskiy Kray grain growers have decided to sell more than 500,000 tons of high quality grain. Collectives of procurement organizations have efficiently organized the reception of the harvest and increased the number of points for unloading trucks, above all truck trains. But, unfortunately, we are also receiving reports of a different kind: All the waiting lines of trucks loaded with grain have still not been eliminated at certain elevators and grain reception centers, including centers in the Don region.

Good preparation for reaping and the timely commencement of harvest work are the first conditions for success. It must be said that in the country as a whole the repair of harvesting equipment has been organized somewhat better this year than last. By 15 July 90 percent of the combines were ready for work. But this is an average figure. [paragraph continues]

In individual rayons a considerable quantity of harvesting machinery is still unable to go out into the fields. There is a particularly large amount of unprepared equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Novosibirskaya and certain other oblasts. It is the urgent task of both the farms themselves and of selkhoztekhnika subdivisions to rectify the situation in the next few days.

The rain which feel last week almost throughout the European territory of the USSR complicated the harvesting. But machine operators had foreseen this possibility and prepared for it. It suffices to say that this year selkhoztekhnika enterprises have manufactured an additional 96,000 attachments for harvesting lodged grain crops. Four out of every five combines now have these attachments--which makes it possible to work quickly. The changing situation has necessitated the amending of estimates and plans drawn up earlier. The correct action has been taken, for example, on the Otrada Sovkhoz in Lipetskaya Oblast's Dobrinskiy Rayon, where on the eve of the harvest the workers conducted a mutual check on harvest readiness among the divisions, discussed the results at a machine operators' conference, amended the work plan and specified the routes of harvesting and transportation complexes. All this will undoubtedly affect the work rate. Even rain is no hindrance to such farms.

It is no less important today to put all drying facilities in order and start them working on time. Belgorodskaya Oblast farms are setting an example worthy of emulation in this respect. They have installed on their mechanized threshing floors 150 powerful column grain dryers, each of which is capable of handling up to 180 tons of grain every 24 hours. They plan to commission an equal number of units in the very near future, before the start of mass reaping of grain crops. Additional drying plants have also been installed at elevators. This will make it possible to handle up to 100,000 tons of grain every day--the entire daily yield.

Many jobs come together in the July field--reaping, fodder procurement, soil preparation for the next harvest. In this connection every hour is valuable. It is necessary to mobilize all forces, to harvest everything grown as the result of many days of strenuous labor, to create a reliable fodder reserve on every livestock-raising farm and to sow winter crops at optimum times. This will make it possible to lay a good foundation for resolving the chief task set before agriculture by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum--to insure the comprehensive, dynamic development of all its sectors and the country's dependable supply of food and agricultural raw materials with a view to seeing that the growth in their production insures a further considerable rise in the people's living standards.

AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS NOTED AT PARTY ORGANS' PLENUMS

LD021035/LD021521/LD021045 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 July 1978 publishes on page two reports on party committee plenums and party aktiv meetings held to discuss the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum.

A 700-word report by special correspondents D. Klenskiy and A. Chernyak notes that I.G. Kebin, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered the report at the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum, which mentioned the CPSU Central Committee plenum's criticisms of sheep-raising in the Baltic republics. The report notes the election of Kebin as Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and of K.P. Vayno to replace him as Estonian CP Central Committee first secretary.

A 700-word report by correspondent K. Shnyukas on the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum, at which P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, delivered the report, notes inter alia that "the plenum expressed concern that the grain crop, sugar beet, potato and vegetable yield remains low in a number of rayons and farms."

Correspondent V. Pankratov's 600-word report on the Stavropolskiy Kraykom plenum at which Kraykom First Secretary M.S. Gorbachev delivered the report notes that "in many rayons the development of the fodder base of livestock-raising is lagging. The funds earmarked for its creation constantly fail to be assimilated."

Correspondent V. Yermolayev's 600-word report on the Irkutskiy Obkom plenum notes that Obkom First Secretary N.V. Bannikov delivered the report, which mentioned shortcomings in pig-raising.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 July 1978 publishes on page two four further reports on union republic Central Committee plenums held to discuss the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum.

Correspondent B. Yevladov's 600-word report on the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum notes that the report delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, mentions shortcomings in the intensification of agricultural production and in sheep-raising.

A 600-word report by correspondent V. Shirokov on the Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum at which T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the report, notes that "the present level of development of the republic's livestock-raising is far from fully satisfying the population's requirements for meat and dairy products."

Correspondent O. Latifi's 600-word report on the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee plenum notes that the report delivered by D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, deals mainly with the problems of growing cotton.

Correspondent A. Kucherenko's 600-word report on the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum at which the report was delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, states that the plenum "paid serious attention to the development of sheep-raising--the traditional sector of the republic's livestock-raising."

The dates of the above plenums are not reported.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 July 1978 publishes on page 2, under the headline "The Party's Plans are the People's Plans," a 3,000-word KAZTAG report on six obkom plenums held to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and oblast party organizations' tasks "stemming from the plenum resolution and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture.'"

The report begins with an account of an Aktyubinskiy Obkom plenum at which First Secretary V.A. Liventsov delivered the report and which noted the oblast's "lag in the sale of grain to the state" and "serious shortcomings in livestock-raising."

It continues with an account of the Dzhezkazganskiy Obkom plenum at which Obkom First Secretary K.S. Losev delivered the report and which stated that "livestock productivity is still growing only slowly" and that "grain crop yield is low."

A Guryevskiy Obkom plenum at which Obkom First Secretary U.K. Kushekov was the speaker, the report states, declared that "the development of sheep raising, the most important sector of the oblast's livestock-raising, still does not meet contemporary requirements" and paid "particular attention to questions of creating a firm fodder base."

The KAZTAG report continues with an account of a Tselinogradskiy Obkom plenum at which Obkom First Secretary N.Ye. Morozov delivered the report and which noted that "many reserves exist for increasing the production and delivery to the state of grain, meat and milk."

The Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom plenum held on 21 July, at which Obkom First Secretary I.A Abudkarimov delivered the report, KAZTAG states, "spoke of the need to pay more attention to the cultivation of vegetables, melon and fodder crops and to the construction of mechanized livestock-raising farmsteads, new complexes and fattening facilities."

The KAZTAG report concludes with an account of a Pavlodarskiy Obkom plenum addressed by Obkom First Secretary B.V. Isayev which "noted that a number of farms are failing to carry out purposeful work to increase production of agricultural produce, and that grain crop yields and livestock productivity are low there."

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 July 1978 carries, on page 2, reports on the Kurskiy Obkom plenum and the Poltavskiy Obkom plenum.

The Kurskiy Obkom plenum at which the report was delivered by A.F. Gudkov, first secretary of the obkom, noted that there are serious shortcomings in the production of grain and other agricultural produce. "Sugar beet yields and gross harvests are too low. Many kolkozes and sovkhozes are making poor use of reserves for increasing meat and milk production. The livestock population and seed growing are lagging seriously behind." The Kurskiy Obkom plenum a_ o noted many shortcomings in the style and methods of the party organizations' work.

"I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Section, participated in the plenum's work."

The report at the Poltavskiy Obkom plenum was delivered by F.T. Morgun, first secretary of the obkom. Although a 48-percent increase in average annual production of agricultural produce has been achieved over the last 7 years in comparison with the preceeding period, with grain production rising 30 percent and sugar beet output up 67 percent, the plenum reportedly noted that better use could be made of the material and technical facilities available to the farms.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 July 1978 frontpages a report on a plenum of the Yakutskiy Obkom at which G.I. Chiryayev, first secretary of the obkom, was the keynote speaker. It was noted at the plenum that since Yakutskaya Oblast has a severe climate the task is "to farm on a scientific basis and to reduce the dependence of agricultural production on the caprices of the northern weather. One method is widespread land recl_mation." In the 10th 5-Year Plan it is planned to invest 1.7 times as much money on land reclamation as in the previous 5-year plan, but the plenum reportedly noted that this money is not being used efficiently enough and "the role of land reclamation in strengthening the fodder base for livestock-raising and in raising the yields of crops is still too small." By the end of the current 5-year plan it is planned to increase the reindeer population to 400,000 head and to increase meat production by more than 50 percent.

ORDER OF THE DAY, PRESS ARTICLES COMMEMORATE NAVY DAY

Order of the Day

LD021445Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 182 for Navy Day]

[Text] Comrade seamen and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, admirals and generals!

Comrade shipbuilders and ship repairers!

Comrade defense industry workers!

Veterans of the Navy!

Students at DOSAAF naval schools, young seamen!

Today our country and its armed forces are celebrating USSR Navy Day. This year, this holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm among Soviet people aroused by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Implementing the plans of the 25th CPSU Congress, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia have achieved significant successes in the first half of the 10th 5-Year Plan in all areas of economic, political and cultural development.

Together with all people, Soviet servicemen, closely rallied around their own party and its Leninist Central Committee led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly support and unanimously approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. In response to the high evaluation of military labor contained in the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Soviet servicemen are persistently improving their political and military knowledge and devoting all their forces and energy to fulfilling the instructions and recommendations given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The Navy of the land of the soviets has inscribed many bright and glorious pages in the combat annals of the USSR Armed Forces. With their selfless devotion to the cause of communism, stanchness and heroism displayed in defending the motherland, military seamen have earned the love and gratitude of their people.

Now the USSR Navy, in a single combat formation with other branches of the armed forces, is reliably insuring the defense of the socialist gains and peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the USSR Navy has become qualitatively new and its role in the country's defense system has grown. It has highly trained military cadres. It is equipped with first-class ships and sophisticated arms and combat hardware. Military seamen persistently improve their naval training on long voyages and in exercises, carry out their service vigilantly and fulfill their patriotic and international duty in an exemplary fashion.

I greet and congratulate you on the nationwide holiday--USSR Navy Day!

I wish Navy personnel further successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling crucial tasks in raising combat readiness and vigilance and maintaining high military discipline and organization.

I wish workers in shipbuilding and the defense industry new achievements in creating combat ships equipped with modern arms and combat hardware.

I wish students in DOSAAF naval schools and young seamen successes in mastering naval specialities and in preparing for military service.

To commemorate USSR Navy Day, I order that:

Today, 30 July, at 2100 local time, festival firework displays be held in our motherland's capital--the Hero City of Moscow--in the capitals of union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula; in the Hero Fortress of Brest; in fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valorous Navy!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Admiral Gorshkov Interview in PRAVDA

LD020931Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Unnamed correspondent interview with Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister: "Our Power's Ocean Might"]

[Text] [Question] This year, our people have celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. During the years of the Revolution and the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars Soviet naval seamen set examples of valor and heroism. How do these traditions live on in the postwar period and how are they developing?

[Answer] Achievements in nuclear power engineering, missile building and electronics have changed the face of the modern Navy, but Soviet seamen's loyalty to the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of the older generations remains invariable.

We are the inheritors of everything that is best in the heroic history of our fatherland's Navy--a history that dates back centuries and is inseparably linked with the struggle waged by our people for their national and social liberation.

The unity of the Soviet generations and the continuity of their aspirations and causes is graphically displayed in the Navy. The present-day Navy embodies the courage of past seamen, the selflessness of the makers of the Revolution and the heroism of the seamen of the Patriotic War, who fully performed their duty to the motherland during those terrible times.

In the ice-covered depths beneath the Arctic; at distant points in the ocean; in the boundless expanses of the air above us and on shore, our naval seamen operate confidently and valorously with a full awareness of the lofty mission entrusted to them by the Soviet people and a readiness to stand up at a moment's notice for the great cause of communism and the honor and security of the fatherland.

They possess everything they need for this: high civic awareness, moral purity, education, a mastery of equipment and physical fitness. In their service years they develop their determination, stanchness, self-possession, and abilities to keep their head in any situation, and assume full responsibility for resolving the tasks they have been given. The Navy is developing, and so are its traditions. For example, the duration and isolation of ocean voyages, especially in submarines, knit a ship's crew together to an unprecedented extent and make the traditional seamen's friendship even stronger. The collective's tasks and interests and the seamen's personal destinies are intertwined in a single knot. It is no accident that the words "a well-sailed crew"--that is, a crew which has undergone repeated sea tests--is regarded in the Navy as a high assessment of a ship's collective. Such crews enjoy tremendous prestige among their fellow servicemen.

Success in combat and victory in battle have always been a common cause, the aggregate result of the efforts of many servicemen. But this is manifested particularly graphically in the Navy, where the success of the entire ship depends on the actions of every crew member. New weapons require a high degree of individual skill on the part of the seamen plus shared responsibility on the party of the collective.

The traditions of the Navy live on and are being improved and given new substance. They are a powerful spiritual weapon for Soviet seamen.

[Question] As is known, the Navy is an important instrument in the implementation of the imperialist policy pursued by the United States and other NATO states. Furthermore, the building up of the combat potential of these countries' fleets is allegedly based on the growing threat from the USSR Navy. What comments might you have on such allegations?

[Answer] Bellicose imperialist circles are attempting to encircle the Soviet Union's borders with military bases from the sea. The Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean have now been transformed into starting points for U.S. nuclear-powered submarines and regions for maneuvers involving large aircraft-carrying strike groups of ships from the United States and other imperialist states.

The U.S. leadership is currently placing special emphasis on so-called "ocean strategy" as the most important component of the general strategy of "realistic deterrance."

NATO's plans envisage a further buildup in the navies, primarily sea-based strategic forces. Since fiscal 1971-1972, the navy has been in first place in the United States among the branches of the armed forces in terms of appropriations. Its share is approaching 37 percent of all funds allocated for the three branches.

Adm. D. Holloway, U.S. chief of naval operations, admits: "The navy always has been and continues to be the main instrument for utilization of the U.S. Armed Forces for political purposes at all times and in all regions regardless of the specific conditions of the situation."

The purpose of our Navy is completely different.

In his speech aboard the cruiser Admiral Senyavin L.I. Brezhnev said: "We are improving our defense for the sole purpose of reliably defending the gains of Great October and firmly protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies. Soviet Army and Navy servicemen serve this noble objective."

It is plain that the imperialists would like to be dealing with a weak Soviet Navy. They would then be able to have complete control over the expanses of the oceans. But this is not within their power. Our Navy's emergence as an ocean-going one and its establishment as the most important component of the country's maritime might have augmented the Soviet Armed Forces' ability to repulse aggression, irrespective of its origin.

[Question] Soviet seamen carry out their tasks in collaboration with the seamen of the fraternal socialist countries. What are the characteristics of the further strengthening of cooperation between the socialist countries' navies.

[Answer] We regard the strengthening of friendship and combat cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries' navies as a continuous process. It could not be any other way, since we share a common ideology, common objectives and tasks, and a common respect for each other.

The fraternal socialist countries' seamen exchange training experience and carry out joint measures relating to combat and operational training, including conducting exercises and maneuvers.

In the course of these measures their combat skills are forged; cooperation between ships and units is practiced; the friendly ties between the seamen broaden and develop; and their mutual understanding and combat comradeship strengthen.

[Question] Ships from our Navy ply the oceans and call at ports in foreign states. Please describe this aspect of Soviet naval service.

[Answer] A modern navy gives our state broad opportunities for pursuing a policy of friendship among peoples and peaceful economic and cultural cooperation and for strengthening and developing the USSR's multifaceted ties with the peoples of many countries and continents.

In recent years there have been a considerable number of friendly visits and business calls by Soviet warships to ports throughout the world. It suffices to say that there were over 600 last year alone. Thousands of seamen went ashore in foreign ports. These visits and calls enabled the peoples of 60 states to see with their own eyes once again the high moral and cultural qualities of the Soviet man. Our seamen worthily represent their motherland everywhere and act in the capacity of ambassadors for the land of developed socialism.

Ocean voyages and calls at foreign ports by our warships become ever greater in scope with every passing year. They are a visible help to Soviet diplomacy in strengthening our state's authority in the international arena and in strengthening friendship and cooperation with many countries.

[Question] With what achievements are Navy personnel greeting their traditional day of celebration?

[Answer] This is jubilee year for servicemen. The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy essentially constituted the continuation of the October festivities, since the history of the Soviet Army and Navy is inseparable from the victory of October.

Study of the jubilee documents, the new USSR Constitution, and the documents and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums and the USSR Supreme Soviet session has contributed to a surge of creative activity and enthusiasm among the personnel.

In response to the call from the crew of the nuclear-powered submarine commanded by Capt A. Kazakov a competition with the watchword "reliably defend the socialist fatherland, be in a state of constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and equipment, and improve combat skill" is underway in the Navy. Purposeful organizational activity on the part of fleet military councils, commanding officers and political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations, is insuring confident progress by the personnel in further improving naval, military and specialist knowledge. It is also molding high political and moral qualities and is an aspiration to stanchly surmount the difficulties of naval service--and it is far from easy!--and wage a constant struggle for high combat readiness for the subunit, unit, or ship.

This year, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of men with excellent ratings in combat and political training and masters of military affairs. There has also been an improvement in the maritime skills of many ship commanders and crews. Good indicators have been achieved in weapons training. Among those who have excelled are the military collectives where the officers A. Pavlov, Ye, Bobrov, V. Makartsev, V. Plokhikh, and B. Abysov serve, and the crews of the submarine Ulyanovskiy Komsomlets and the training ship Smolnyy.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, who visited the Pacific Fleet at the beginning of April, noted that during combat exercises involving the fleet's forces the Pacific Fleet seamen demonstrated good skills and skillfully fought submarines, aircraft, and ships. He also remarked upon the high standard of organization of control of forces and means of armed struggle at sea. L.I. Brezhnev gave specific instructions and recommendations insuring the further augmentation of the fleet's remarkable traditions and calling upon the personnel to continue to persistently improve their military skill, combat ability and political training.

Soviet naval seamen spare no effort to insure that every day of combat training is a day that sees a further increase in military skill, an improvement in political maturity, and a buildup of moral resources for any possible trials.

Admiral Grishanov Notes 'Strategic' Function

LD021517Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by Adm V. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the USSR Naval Forces Political Directorate: "The Ocean Guard of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Our great motherland is celebrating USSR Navy Day. On this traditional and truly nationwide festival Soviet people with love and legitimate pride fete the veterans of the Navy, those who are on combat watch today and those who, by their tireless labor, are creating modern warships and outfitting them with formidable equipment and weapons.

Wherever a Soviet sailor may be on this day--in the most remote corner of the seven seas; at his home base; at his post or on leave--he has a joyous feeling in his heart. He senses his personal involvement in the great achievements of the motherland. The Navy personnel are in a particularly elated mood today. Our country has now passed the half-way mark of the 10th 5-Year Plan. This important stage has been marked by great successes in solving the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The daily practice of building communism convincingly confirms that the course drawn up by that congress is a model of wise, far-sighted domestic and foreign policy. Closely rallied around Lenin's party, the Soviet people, warmly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, are struggling with inspiration to scale new heights in the economic and social development of their motherland.

The visit made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Red Banner Pacific Fleet during his trip to Siberia and the Far East, and his speech on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin, will go down as a golden page in Navy annals. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev went to sea and observed a two-sided exercise by naval forces. He noted that the sailors had shown that they had been well trained. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations serve as a militant action program for all military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, party organizations and the entire personnel of the Navy for further improving technical skill and for enhancing the combat readiness of ships, units and formations.

L.I. Brezhnev's remarkable memoirs "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" are playing a tremendous role in the ideological education of the personnel. Readers' conferences have actively taken place in the fleets and flotillas. Every sailor, petty officer, warrant officer, officer and admiral sees in these works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a source of inspiration and an example of great service to the cause of the party and people.

Our Navy has a remarkable history and glorious revolutionary and combat traditions. The sailors of the Navy fought courageously on the fronts of the Civil War, defending the young Soviet republic. In the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War, sailors reliably insured the strategic stability of the coastal flanks of the vast front. Jointly with ground troops they heroically defended coastal cities and naval bases, landed assault forces and waged a heroic struggle against the forces of the fascist navy.

Our glorious Navy is now reliably protecting the motherland's ocean borders. Nuclear submarines armed with various kinds of missiles and homing torpedoes and fitted with the latest navigation, control and communications facilities are the main basis of the Navy's combat might. Soviet nuclear submarines have displayed their superb seaworthiness not only under the primeval ice of the North Pole, but also in tropical latitudes during round-the-world voyages. In peacetime, many submariners have been awarded orders and medals, and the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred upon some of them for their outstanding feats and skillful use of combat equipment.

Our Navy has at its disposal missile-carrying, ASW, minesweeping, assault-landing and other modern surface ships. The pilots of the Naval Air Force have a perfect mastery of complicated combat equipment and make confident flights over the vast expanses of the oceans. The Marines who achieved renown in the years of the Great Patriotic War have been recreated on a new technical footing. They are now capable of making surprise attacks against the flanks and rear of an enemy's coastal groupings and of giving reliable support to our ground forces.

Atomic power and nuclear weapons in conjunction with missiles designed for various purposes and various kinds of radio-electronic means have imparted new qualities to the Navy and have promoted it to the category of strategic forces that are capable of exerting a decisive influence in an armed struggle. Our Navy has become one of the important factors for deterring imperialist aggression and for stabilizing the consolidating of the peaceful situation.

The creation of a mighty modern navy can rightly be deemed by our people as one of their most outstanding achievements. The attitude of the sailors to the selfless labor of our shipbuilders, defense industry workers and all Soviet people who are creating the material-technical base of the Navy is one of profound respect. On their holiday the sailors convey to them their filial gratitude.

The main strength of our Navy lies in the men who have excellently mastered their modern equipment. One of the characteristics of the present-day Navy is the age of the command-political and engineering-technical cadres: almost half our naval officers are under 30. All the commanders of formations of large ships, officers of nuclear submarines and chiefs of the political organs have a higher education. As a rule, the commanders of units and formations are graduates of military academies. Some 90 percent of the officers are communists or Komsomol members. The majority of sailors, petty officers and warrant officers are men with a higher or secondary education.

Distant voyages have become the basic school for the sailor's combat training. On ocean voyages, not only the reliability of equipment and weapons, but also the moral-political and psychological tempering of the ships' personnel and their combat skill and physical endurance are verified.

Socialist competition is a tried and tested means of enhancing the efficiency of combat and political training and of educating the sailors in a spirit of high personal responsibility for the irreproachable execution of their service and civilian duty. We have many collectives in which almost 50 percent of the personnel have excelled in combat and political training and in which about 90 percent are class specialists.

Among the front-rankers is the initiator of competition in the Navy, the nuclear submarine commanded by Capt A. Kazakov. Here 85 percent of the personnel have achieved excellence in combat and political training, are high-class specialists and are masters of military matters. Among the advanced ships are also the nuclear missile carrier 60 Let Oktyabrya, the missile cruiser Admiral Golovko, the submarines Ulyanovskiy Komsomolets and Komsomolets Kazakhstana, the patrol vessel Primorskiy Komsomolets and the sea-going minesweeper Azizbekov. Party-political work, the galvanization of which is a subject of constant attention, plays an important party in achieving high indicators in combat training.

Soviet sailors--ideologically tempered men who possess high moral qualities and are patriots and internationalists--enjoy tremendous respect in the world. Making visits and calls to many countries, they display noble qualities as representatives of the world's first socialist power.

The USSR Navy is honorably fulfilling its tasks in the context of the Warsaw Pact. The links between the allied navies are constantly strengthening; there is a broad exchange of experience of combat and political training; joint measures, including exercises, are held.

Soviet ships have gone out onto the world's oceans for the sake of peace and to guarantee the security of our motherland and the security of the other states of the socialist community. This has been done in accordance with the norms of international law and the principles proclaimed in the UN Charter. Our Navy does not threaten anyone but is always ready to reliably defend the state interests of the land of soviets and to quell the ardor of those who are fond of military adventures and the enemies of the peace and security of the peoples. The fact that the Soviet navy flag is fluttering in various regions of the ocean is clearly not to the liking of some people. Bourgeois propaganda is disseminating various kinds of dirty fabrications on this score. The true reason for this clamorous campaign and the intensification of NATO's activity is primarily the fact that the presence of Soviet warships on the ocean is preventing the imperialist circles from implementing their aggressive intentions.

"Speaking frankly," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his answers to questions from the Social Democratic Party of Germany weekly VORWAERTS, "it seems to me that those who are currently fuelling a far-fetched campaign in the West about the Soviet military threat are in fact thinking about something else. They are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the approximate balance that has developed in the correlation of the sides' military forces and they want to achieve superiority. But this is dangerous, for such an approach will prompt a new, unrestrained race in weapons production and is fraught with the risk of military adventures."

The forces of world reaction are stubbornly opposing detente. The leaders of a number of leading NATO countries, above all the United States, are clearly reluctant to display a constructive approach to solving the tasks of disarmament. The Peking rulers are acting in unison with this position. All this requires high vigilance on the part of Soviet servicemen. The Soviet sailors are worthy continuers of their fathers' traditions. They are always ready, shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of other branches of our glorious armed forces, to fulfill their duty to the motherland--defending its borders against encroachments by any aggressors.

Naval Aviation Chief in TRUD

LD021009 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 July 1978 frontpages, under the headline "Ocean Vigil," a 1,250-word unattributed interview with Col Gen A. Mironenko, commander of naval aviation, pegged to USSR Navy Day. Mironenko begins by describing some of the types of ship and equipment the Soviet Navy has at its disposal. The interview continues:

[Question] Our newspaper has published reports from the cruisers Moskova and Kiev which carry subunits of warplanes and helicopters. What can be said about the developments of naval aviation at the present time?

[Answer] The need to create a mighty fleet was determined in the postwar years when the USSR and the other socialist countries were surrounded on all sides by a hostile coalition of maritime states, which has caused a serious threat of a nuclear missile attack from the sea. The Soviet Union could not tolerate the dominance of the Western maritime powers on the seas and the oceans, particularly under conditions where vast areas of the oceans became the launching sites of nuclear missile weapons.

"The appearance and development of naval aviation as a component of our fleet are conditioned by the need to impart greater solidity [ustoychivost] to groups of surface ships, particularly in areas where the navies of the leading imperialist states still exercised complete dominance in the recent past. Naval aviation inscribed a bright new page in its history with the appearance of vertical takeoff and landing aircraft. This type of aircraft was created in our country and we are proud that the honor of flying these machines has fallen precisely to naval aviators." Mironenko then describes various sea rescue exploits by naval fliers before concluding with an account of his service career.

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